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42ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 1996

INTRODUCED BY

MI CHAEL OLGUIN

AN ACT

RELATING TO GAMING; ENACTING THE HORSE RACING INDUSTRY
ENHANCEMENT ACT; PERMITTING ELECTRONIC MACHINE GAMING AT
RACETRACKS; PROVIDING FOR OFF-TRACK PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING ON
HORSE RACES; PROVIDING FOR REGULATION AND LICENSING OF THE
PERMITTED ACTIVITIES; CREATING A REGULATORY BOARD; PROVIDING
PENALTIES; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978;
MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1 through 35 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the "Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act".

Section 2. [NEW MATERIAL] PURPOSE. -- The purpose of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act is to:

A. authorize and regulate the use and operation of

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electronic gaming machines at racetracks in the state;

- authorize and regulate the implementation and В. operation of pari-mutuel wagering at facilities other than racetracks, otherwise known as off-track betting;
- take all actions necessary to ensure the integrity, reliability and security of electronic games at racetracks and off-track betting; and
- encourage and enhance the horse racing industry D. in this state, by increasing purse funds in order to reinvigorate competitive motivation for horse trainers, breeders, owners and racetracks in this state.
- [NEW MATERIAL] PUBLIC POLICY OF STATE Section 3. CONCERNING GAMING. -- The legislature finds and declares it to be the public policy of this state that:
- regulation of electronic games at racetracks and off-track betting is critical to ensure that they are conducted honestly and competitively;
- В. the public's confidence and trust in the permitted electronic gaming activities at racetracks and offtrack betting can be obtained and maintained only through strict regulation of all persons, locations, practices, associations and activities related directly or indirectly to electronic gaming at racetracks and off-track betting conducted in the state: and
 - C. a holder of a license issued pursuant to the

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Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act to conduct permitted gaming activities at racetracks and off-track betting does not acquire any vested interest or right in or under the license and has only a revocable privilege.

- Section 4. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act:
- "associated equipment" means any proprietary Α. device, machine, component or part used in the manufacture or maintenance of an electronic gaming machine, including, but not limited to, integrated circuit chips, printed wired assembly, printed wire boards, printing mechanisms, video display monitors and metering devices;
- "board" means the gaming board regulating gaming B. under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act;
- "commission" means the state racing commission as C. authorized pursuant to the Horse Racing Act;
- "committee" means the gaming oversight committee D. created pursuant to Section 7 of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act;
- "distributor" means a person who finances and **E**. distributes gaming devices to a racetrack in return for consideration, but does not include a manufacturer or its affiliate providing electronic gaming machines directly to a racetrack:
 - "electronic game" means any simulated game of F.

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chance, which may involve skill of the player or application of the element of chance, or both, that is displayed and played on an electronic gaming machine which has been authorized by the commission:

- "electronic gaming machine" means any electronic or electromechanical or other device, contrivance or machine, including without limitation video lottery machines, and those machines commonly known as slot machines, that, upon the insertion of a coin, currency, token or credit voucher, or upon payment of any consideration, is available to play or operate or simulate the play of electronic games, the play of which may deliver or entitle a winning player to receive cash, premiums, merchandise, credits, tokens or anything of value that reflects credits earned that may be redeemed for any of the above, whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or in any other manner;
- "licensee" means a person other than a racetrack H. licensee to whom a valid license has been issued under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act;
- "licensed race meet" means a live or simulcast Τ. race meet licensed by the commission for a period of duration specified in the license;
- J. "major procurement" means any procurement or contract entered into by the board or commission for the purchase or lease of facilities, equipment, goods or services

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used by the board or commission primarily for regulation of electronic games in excess of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000);

"manufacturer" means any person who assembles or produces electronic gaming machines or associated equipment for sale or use in this state;

"net machine income" means: L.

- the sum of all money wagered by players of **(1)** electronic games on a single licensed electronic gaming device, not including counterfeit money or tokens; coins of other countries that are received in electronic gaming devices, except to the extent that they are readily convertible into United States currency; cash taken in fraudulent acts perpetrated against a licensee for which the licensee is not reimbursed or cash received as entry fees for contests or tournaments in which the patrons compete for prizes; and
- (2) less the amount paid out to winning players, including those amounts paid to purchase annuities to fund amounts paid to winning players over several years;
- M. "off-track betting" means pari-mutuel wagering on horse races at facilities or locations other than racetracks;
- "OTB facility" means a facility or location other than a racetrack which conducts licensed off-track betting as an extension of a live race meet conducted at a licensed New Mexico racetrack and may include a facility or location established and operated on property that is owned or leased and which is not

used solely for the operation of an OTB facility;

- 0. "person" means an individual or any legal entity, including a partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or corporation;
- P. "progressive jackpot" means a prize that increases over time or as electronic gaming machines that are linked to a progressive system are played;
- Q. "progressive system" means one or more electronic gaming machines linked to one or more common progressive jackpots. A "local area progressive system" shall consist solely of electronic gaming machines located at a single-license racetrack. A "wide area progressive system" may link electronic gaming machines at multiple-license racetracks;
- R. "racetrack" means a horse racetrack in New Mexico licensed by the commission to conduct pari-mutuel wagering at licensed race meets:
- S. "racetrack license" means a license issued to a racetrack pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act to have electronic gaming machines in operation in that racetrack's facilities;
- T. "racetrack licensee" means a racetrack that has obtained a racetrack license;
- U. "vendor" means any person who is awarded a major procurement contract; and
 - V. "winning percentage" means the portion of the

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gross terminal revenue that is available for the payment of prizes to winning players.

Section 5. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING BOARD CREATED. --

- A. The "gaming board" is created. The board is administratively attached to the regulation and licensing department and consists of five members who are:
- (1) the superintendent of regulation and licensing or his designee;
- (2) the secretary of public safety or his designee;
 - (3) the state treasurer or his designee;
- (4) an individual appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate; and
- (5) an individual appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

All members of the board shall be citizens of the United States.

- B. The members of the board appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and the president pro tempore of the senate shall be appointed for terms of two years.
- C. The board shall elect a chair annually from the board's membership.
- D. The special investigations division of the department of public safety shall conduct background investigations of all members of the board prior to their taking

office. Such background investigations shall include, but not be limited to, credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks. The results of that investigation shall be furnished to the governor, the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives.

- E. Any individual convicted of any crime not a petty misdemeanor and involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft, or of a felony shall not be eligible to serve on or be appointed to the board.
- F. Board members shall report any arrest for or conviction of any crime not a petty misdemeanor and involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft, or of a felony to the governor within three days of such arrest or conviction.
- G. No person who has or later acquires an ownership interest in any vendor, licensee or racetrack licensee shall serve on the board.

Section 6. [NEW MATERIAL] MEETINGS--QUORUM-RECORDS.--

- A. A majority of the qualified membership of the board then in office constitutes a quorum. No action may be taken by the board unless at least three members concur.
- B. The board may hold regular or special meetings upon reasonable notice.
 - C. Meetings of the board shall be open and public in

accordance with the Open Meetings Act, except that the board may have closed meetings to hear security and investigative information that is otherwise permitted by law to be confidential, to evaluate confidential proprietary information provided as part of a major procurement proposal and those matters specified as confidential in Section 13 of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.

D. All proceedings of the board shall be recorded by audiotape or other equivalent verbatim radio recording device; however, tapes of closed meetings shall not be made available to the public.

Section 7. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE-DUTIES--COMPENSATION.--

A. A joint interim legislative oversight committee to be known as the "gaming oversight committee" is created. The committee shall function from the date of its appointment until the first day of December prior to the first session of the forty-fifth legislature.

B. The committee shall be composed of ten members. Five members of the house of representatives shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and five members of the senate shall be appointed by the committees' committee of the senate or, if the senate appointments are made in the interim, by the president pro tempore of the senate after consultation with and agreement of a majority of the members of

the committees' committee. Members shall be appointed so that there is a member from each of the major political parties from each house. No person who has or later acquires an ownership interest in any vendor, licensee or racetrack licensee shall serve on the committee.

- C. The committee shall oversee the regulation of electronic games, as well as periodically review and evaluate the success with which the board is accomplishing its duties and regulating electronic gaming activity pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act. The committee may conduct any independent audit or investigation of the regulation of electronic gaming or the board as it deems necessary.
- D. Members of the committee may receive per diem and mileage in accordance with the provisions of the Per Diem and Mileage Act when the legislature is not in session and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.
- E. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations on electronic gaming and the operation of the board to each regular session of the legislature.

Section 8. [NEW MATERIAL] RULES AND REGULATIONS. --

A. The board shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal those rules and regulations, consistent with the policy, objectives and purposes of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act, as it deems necessary or desirable in the public interest in carrying out the policy and provisions of that act, which

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shall include but not be limited to rules and regulations governi ng:

- security for electronic games; (1)
- **(2)** application requirements for racetrack licensees, including disclosure requirements related to the ownership and control of licensees and other disclosures necessary to evaluate the competence, background, integrity or character of the racetrack licensee; provided, however, that the board shall have access to and shall utilize and review all information obtained by the commission in connection with its licensing of the racetrack licensee's race meet and the racetrack licensee shall not be required to duplicate that information for the board, and provided further that the board may impose such additional requirements for information on the applicant as the board may deem necessary or appropriate;
- (3)application requirements for licensees, including disclosure requirements related to the ownership and control of licensees and other disclosures necessary to evaluate the competence, background, integrity or character of the licensee:
- **(4)** the percentage chances of winning electronic games and the prize structure for electronic games so that the winning percentage shall be at least eighty-five percent of the amount played or bet computed on a regular and systematic basis;

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racetrack l	icensee in	payment	of valid	pri zes,	i ncl udi ng
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- **(6)** the qualifications of vendors and licensees, and, in cooperation with the commission, the qualifications of racetrack licensees;
- (7) minimum standards for electronic gaming machines;
- (8) the operations of distributors to ensure compliance with the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act;
- (9)insurance and bonding requirements for vendors; and
- (10)any other matter necessary or desirable as determined by the board to promote and ensure the integrity, security, honesty and fairness of the operation of electronic games.
- В. The rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this section shall be promulgated not later than ninety days from the effective date of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act and shall be valid for no longer than a period of ten years following their promulgation unless earlier reenacted by the board.
- Section 9. [NEW MATERIAL] STATE RACING COMMISSION--POWERS AND DUTIES. --
 - The commission shall oversee implementation of A.

all rules and regulations adopted by the board that are applicable to racetrack licensees and licensees who are licensed by the commission under the Horse Racing Act.

- B. The board may delegate to the commission the authority to enforce all rules and regulations adopted by the board that are applicable to racetrack licensees and licensees.
- C. The board shall provide the commission notice and an opportunity to be heard in proceedings for the adoption, amendment or repeal of rules or regulations applicable to racetrack licensees.
- D. Within ninety days of the effective date of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act, the commission shall adopt, amend or repeal such rules, regulations and policies, consistent with the policy, objectives and purposes of that act, as it deems necessary or desirable for the operation of racetrack licensees and electronic gaming machines for the purpose of maximizing revenue and enhancing purses, encouraging attendance at race meets and increasing public interest in horse racing in New Mexico, including, but not limited to rules, regulations and policies relating to:
- (1) enforcement of prohibitions on the playing of electronic games by or for an individual younger than twentyone years of age;
- (2) the specific games to be conducted within the electronic games to ensure that no specific game is operated

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that is unfair or misleading;

- (3) the hours of operation of electronic games to be not less than twelve hours a day on days when there are live or simulcast races being run or shown at a New Mexico racetrack or racetracks:
- (4) the number of electronic gaming machines at each racetrack licensee, subject to Section 30 of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act;
- (5) the establishment of criteria and conditions for the operation of progressive jackpots and progressive systems;
- (6) directing and ensuring that all necessary or appropriate security systems and personnel are in place at racetrack licensees to ensure the security and integrity of the operation of electronic games;
 - (7) the minimum and maximum bet per play; and
- (8) such other policies, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with those promulgated by the board, as may be appropriate for the proper and fair operation of electronic gaming under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.
- Section 10. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMINISTRATION--HEARING--RULES
 AND REGULATIONS.--
- A. Rules and regulations shall be adopted, promulgated, amended or repealed only after a public hearing by the adopting authority. Notice of the hearing shall be given at

least twenty days in advance in a newspaper of general circulation in the state. The adopting authority shall either approve or disapprove the proposed adoption, promulgation, amendment or repeal of such rules and regulations within ten days of the hearing.

- B. Certified copies of any approved rules and regulations shall be submitted to the committee, the board, if adopted by the commission, the commission, if adopted by the board, and, as required, to the state records center pursuant to the State Rules Act. Copies of the rules and regulations in force shall be made available to any person upon request.
- C. The adopting authority shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct of all hearings.

Section 11. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT. -- The regulation and licensing department shall be responsible for providing to the board and commission all necessary and appropriate administrative support, which shall include but not be limited to clerical, administrative, investigatory or such other functions as are necessary or appropriate to carry out the functions of the board and commission.

Section 12. [NEW MATERIAL] SECURITY. --

A. The regulation and licensing department shall be responsible for providing security-related services to the board and commission, including but not limited to obtaining background checks on appropriate state personnel.

- B. The department of public safety shall perform a full criminal background investigation of any state employee, other than members of the board, directly involved in administration, implementation or oversight of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act. Such background investigations shall include, but not be limited to, credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks. The board shall reimburse the department of public safety for the actual costs of an investigation.
- C. An individual convicted of any crime, other than a petty misdemeanor, involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft or a felony shall not be eligible for state employment in any capacity directly involved in administration, implementation or oversight of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.
- D. Any state employee directly involved in administration, implementation or oversight of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act shall report any arrest for or conviction of any crime not a petty misdemeanor involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft or a felony to the board within three days of such arrest or conviction.
- E. By July 1, 1997, and at least once every two years thereafter, the board shall employ an independent firm that is experienced in security, including computer security and

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systems	security,	to conduct	a comprehensive	confi denti al	study
of all	aspects of	el ectroni c	gaming security,	i ncl udi ng:	

- (1) vendor, licensee and racetrack licensee security;
- (2) security against voucher counterfeiting and alteration and other means of fraudulent winning;
- (3) computer system security, data communications, database and systems security;
- (4) security of validation and payment procedures;
 - (5) security of electronic gaming machines; and
 - (6) other security aspects of board operations.
- F. The board shall provide the governor, the committee and the commission with a copy of the confidential security study.
- G. The board and the commission shall develop a plan to improve security of the electronic gaming based upon the recommendations of the confidential security study; however, nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the board or commission to implement any of the recommendations made by the study.

Section 13. [NEW MATERIAL] INFORMATION AND DATA-CONFIDENTIALITY--DISCLOSURE. --

A. All of the following information and data are confidential and may be revealed in whole or in part only in the

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course of the necessary administration of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act or upon the lawful order of a court of competent jurisdiction, except that the board or commission may reveal confidential information or data to an authorized agent of any governmental agency pursuant to a reciprocal agreement with the other governmental agency to share information and maintain confidentiality of the information as provided in this section:

- (1) security measures and internal security reports;
- information or data provided by a **(2)** governmental agency that is required by that agency's governing law to be kept confidential;
- trade secrets and proprietary information of any applicant, racetrack licensee, licensee or vendor;
- personal data, including personal financial data, not otherwise public and not directly related to the license or major procurement contract; and
- **(5)** any information or data that are otherwise made confidential by law.
- Notice of the content of any information or data B. furnished or released pursuant to this section may be given to any applicant or licensee in a manner prescribed by regulations adopted pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.
 - Section 14. [NEW MATERIAL] **BOOKS AND RECORDS--**

REQUIREMENTS. - -

A. The regulation and licensing department, on behalf of the board and commission, shall make and keep books and records that accurately and fairly reflect transactions of electronic games conducted pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act, including the receipt of funds, expenses and all other activities and financial transactions involving revenue generated by electronic games, so as to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and to maintain daily accountability.

B. The regulation and licensing department, on behalf of the board and commission, shall maintain a file of all applications for licenses and racetrack licenses under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act, together with a record of all action taken with respect to those applications. The file and record are open to public inspection, except those portions declared by law to be confidential.

C. The regulation and licensing department, on behalf of and as directed by the board and commission, may maintain such other files and records as it deems desirable.

Section 15. [NEW MATERIAL] AUDITS. --

A. The board shall provide for a certified public accountant to conduct an independent audit for each fiscal year of all accounts and transactions related to electronic gaming.

The independent audit shall be reviewed by the state auditor. The certified public accountant shall not have an ownership interest in a vendor, racetrack licensee or licensee and shall report any conflict of interest to the board. The certified public accountant shall present an audit report to the board, the commission, the governor and the committee not later than December 31 of the year following the fiscal year for which the audit was performed.

- B. Each vendor's, licensee's and racetrack licensee's records relating to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act are subject to audit by the board.
- C. The board and the committee shall develop a plan to improve the efficiency of the board based upon the recommendations of the certified public accountant; however, nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the board to implement any of the recommendations made by the certified public accountant.
- D. All accounts and transactions relating to gaming are exempt from the Audit Act.
- Section 16. [NEW MATERIAL] INVESTIGATORY POWERS. -- The board and the commission shall have the power to:
- A. examine under oath any person or any officer, employee or agent of any organization or corporation;
 - B. compel by subpoena the production of records; and
 - C. compel by subpoena the attendance of any person

in this state to testify before the board or commission when such investigation is necessary to the proper administration of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.

Section 17. [NEW MATERIAL] ATTORNEY GENERAL--OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY--POWERS AND DUTIES.--

- A. The board or commission may confer with the attorney general as deemed necessary and advisable for the proper administration of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act. Upon request of the board, it shall be the duty of the attorney general and any other law enforcement authority to whom a violation is reported to investigate and cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted without delay.
- B. The attorney general and the department of public safety shall furnish to the board and the commission any information that they may have in their possession as may be necessary to ensure security, honesty, fairness and integrity in the operation and administration of electronic games conducted pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act. The board and commission shall be considered to be criminal justice agencies and shall be furnished such information without charge upon proper written request.

Section 18. [NEW MATERIAL] CONFLICTS OF INTEREST-NUMERATED--COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS--VIOLATION--REMOVAL FROM
OFFICE.--

A. The members of the board, the committee, the

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commission and the regulation and licensing department and other restricted persons shall not, directly or indirectly:

- knowingly hold a financial interest or (1) acquire stocks, bonds or any other interest in any entity that is a distributor or manufacturer, licensee, racetrack licensee or vendor: or
- (2)have a financial interest in the ownership or leasing of property used in the conduct or regulation of electronic games.
- The members of the board, the committee, the commission or the regulation and licensing department shall not ask for, offer to accept or receive any gift, gratuity or other thing of value that would inure to that person's benefit from
- (1) any entity seeking to supply equipment, materials or services for use in the conduct or regulation of electronic games;
- any applicant for a license or racetrack **(2)** license; or
 - (3) any vendor, licensee or racetrack licensee.
- No person seeking to supply equipment, materials or services for use in the conduct or regulation of electronic games, no applicant for a license and no vendor or licensee shall offer or give to the members of the board, the committee, the commission or the regulation and licensing department any gift, gratuity or other thing of value that would inure to the

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recipient's personal benefit.

- D. For purposes of this section:
- (1) "gift, gratuity or other thing of value" does not include the provision of a breakfast, luncheon, dinner or other refreshment consisting of food or beverage provided for immediate consumption; and
- (2) "other restricted person" means anyone living in the same household as the board member, a member of the committee, a member of the commission, the superintendent of regulation and licensing or any administrative personnel or security personnel directly involved in administering or overseeing the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.
- E. The board, commission and regulation and licensing department shall comply with all state laws applicable to ethics in government, conflict of interest and financial disclosure.
- F. Anyone who violates this section may be removed from his position after notice and a hearing before the board, committee, commission or regulation and licensing department, as applicable.
- Section 19. [NEW MATERIAL] APPLICATION OF STATE REVENUES
 FROM ELECTRONIC GAMES--STATE GAMING FUND ESTABLISHED-DISTRIBUTIONS.--
- A. The "state gaming fund" is established as a separate fund within the state treasury. The fund consists of

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all revenue received from electronic games and interest accrued thereon, license and application fees under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act and all money credited to the fund from any other fund or source under law, except as otherwise provided in the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.

- B. Money in the state gaming fund may be used only for the following purposes and shall be distributed as follows:
- (1) the payment of costs incurred in the operation and administration of electronic games, including any fees paid to a vendor;
- (2) five percent of the balance shall be distributed:
- (a) among municipalities in the same proportion as the revenue raised pursuant to Subsection D of Section 30 of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act from racetrack licensees located within a municipality bears to the total revenue raised in the state from all racetrack licensees; and
- (b) among counties in the same proportion as the revenue raised pursuant to Subsection D of Section 30 of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act from racetrack licensees located in a county outside the boundaries of any municipality bears to the total revenue raised in the state from all racetrack licensees; and
 - (3) the balance shall be paid into the general

fund.

Section 20. [NEW MATERIAL] PROCUREMENT OF GOODS OR

SERVICES--POWERS--LIMITATION.--The superintendent of regulation and licensing, subject to the approval of the board, shall enter into all contracts for procurement of goods and services required by the board to carry out its duties and responsibilities under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.

Section 21. [NEW MATERIAL] MAJOR PROCUREMENT--VENDOR-DISCLOSURE REQUIRED--CONTRACT APPROVAL--REQUIREMENTS.--

A. The board shall request proposals for major procurements by the board for effectuating the purpose of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act. No contract for a major procurement may be assigned by a vendor except by a written agreement approved by the board.

- B. The board may require major procurement vendors to disclose information to enable the board to review and evaluate the responses to the requests for proposals on the basis of competence, background, integrity, character and nature of the ownership and control of vendors and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.
- C. The board shall investigate, as part of the process for analyzing responses to requests for proposals for any major procurement, the financial responsibility, security

and integrity of any party whose proposal is under final consideration. The board shall require a background investigation of any person with a substantial interest, as defined by the board, in a party whose proposal is under final consideration. Such background investigation may include credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks. Each party whose proposal is under final consideration shall pay the costs of that party's background investigation.

- D. No major procurement with any vendor shall be entered into if any person with a substantial interest, as defined by the board, in the vendor has been convicted of a felony.
- E. A vendor shall report any arrest for or conviction of a felony for any person with a substantial interest in that vendor to the board within ten days of such arrest or conviction.
- F. No contract shall be approved by the board unless the vendor has complied with this section. Any contract entered into with a vendor who has not complied with this section shall be void.
- G. This section shall be construed broadly and liberally to achieve the end of full disclosure of all information necessary to allow for a full, complete and ongoing

evaluation by the board of the competence, integrity, background, character and nature of the ownership and control of vendors for major procurements.

Section 22. [NEW MATERIAL] MAJOR PROCUREMENT--VENDOR--PERFORMANCE BOND.-- Each vendor for a major procurement shall post a performance bond with the board, using a surety acceptable to the board, in consultation with the superintendent of insurance in an amount equal to the full amount estimated to be paid annually to the vendor under the contract. Nothing in the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act shall be construed to restrict the authority of the board to specify liquidated or other damages in contracts with vendors.

Section 23. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSING. --

A. No person may act as a manufacturer or distributor without first obtaining an appropriate license pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.

B. Any racetrack may apply to become a racetrack licensee. A racetrack that has received approval from the commission for specific race days in fiscal year 1996 may apply for and receive a temporary racetrack licensee's license upon payment of the license fee required for regular licensure. The temporary license shall expire six months from the date of issuance unless otherwise extended by the board for good cause. Unless the racetrack licensee has completed the application for and has been granted a regular racetrack licensee's license on

or before the date of expiration of the temporary license, the racetrack licensee is not entitled to carry on electronic gaming operations on the racetrack licensee's premises after that date until the racetrack licensee applies for and receives a regular license. A temporary racetrack licensee is entitled to have the license fee it has paid credited as payment of its regular racetrack license fee to cover the period of one year from the date of issuance of the temporary racetrack license.

- C. The board and commission shall adopt regulations concerning the licensing criteria. The board shall require licensees who are not distributors or manufacturers, or affiliates or employees of distributors or manufacturers, to be licensed by the commission and shall delegate licensing of those persons to the commission. The regulations shall require consideration of such factors as the applicant's financial responsibility, security of the applicant's place of business or activity, accessibility to the public and the applicant's integrity and reputation. It shall be unlawful to consider political affiliation, activities or monetary contributions to political organizations or candidates for any public office.
- D. Applicants for licensure, renewal or amendment shall pay a fee to be submitted with the application not to exceed the following:
- (1) racetrack license, twenty-five dollars(\$25.00) annually for each electronic gaming machine;

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- (2) distributors, five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for initial licensure and two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for annual renewal;
- (3) manufacturers, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for initial licensure and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for annual renewal; and
- (4) other licenses as defined by the board or commission, at fee amounts determined by the board or commission.
- E. Licenses and racetrack licenses issued pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act shall be valid for one year. Upon application for renewal, the board may require such additional information as the board deems necessary to evaluate the application.
- F. The board shall require background investigations of any person with a substantial interest, as defined by the board, in the applicant. Such background investigations may include, but not be limited to, credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks. The applicant shall pay the costs of the background investigation.
- G. No license or racetrack license shall be granted to an applicant if any person with a substantial interest, as defined in the regulations, in the applicant has, within ten

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years prior to the application, been convicted of a crime, other than a petty misdemeanor, involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft or a felony.

- H. The licensee or racetrack licensee shall report any arrest for or conviction of a felony of any person with a substantial interest in that licensee or racetrack licensee to the board within ten days of such arrest or conviction.
- I. No license or racetrack license shall be granted by the board unless the applicant complies with this section.

 Any license or racetrack license granted to an applicant who has not complied with this section shall be void.
- J. The burden of proving qualifications for licensure is on the applicant.
- K. If an application is denied, the board shall prepare and make available to the applicant a written decision upon which the order denying the application is based.
- L. The holder of any license or racetrack license does not acquire any vested interest or right in or under the license, and a license issued pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act is a revocable privilege.
- M. This section shall be construed broadly and liberally to achieve the end of full disclosure of all information necessary to allow for a full and complete evaluation by the board of an applicant's fitness.
 - N. The license fees paid pursuant to this section in

fiscal years 1997 and 1998 are appropriated one-half to the regulation and licensing department and board and one-half to the commission for expenditure in that fiscal year to pay the start-up costs incurred in establishing a regulatory system for the gaming activities permitted pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.

Section 24. [NEW MATERIAL] REVOCATION--CONTRACT--LICENSE. --

- A. Failure to comply with any provision of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder shall be sufficient cause for suspension or termination of a procurement contract; provided, however, that suspension or termination of a procurement contract shall not relieve the vendor from prosecution for any of the alleged violations or from imposition of fines and penalties.
- B. If a licensee or racetrack licensee fails to respond to a written request from the board or violates any provision of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder, the license of the offending licensee or racetrack licensee may be suspended, canceled or revoked by the board; provided, however, that the licensee or racetrack licensee shall have reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard before the board before suspension, cancellation, limitation or revocation; and provided, further, that the suspension, cancellation, limitation or revocation of

any license shall not relieve the licensee or racetrack licensee from prosecution for any of the alleged violations or from imposition of fines and penalties.

C. The board may levy a fine against a vendor, licensee or racetrack licensee for violation of the provisions of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act or regulations promulgated pursuant to that act, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation; provided, however, that the licensee or racetrack licensee shall have a reasonable opportunity to be heard by the board before the imposition of such fine. Nothing in this section shall limit the board from pursuing contractual remedies, including assessing penalties, pursuant to the terms of a contract with a vendor.

Section 25. [NEW MATERIAL] EMERGENCY ORDERS OF BOARD. --

- A. The board may issue an emergency order for suspension or limitation of a license or racetrack license.
- B. An emergency order may be issued only when the board finds that:
- (1) any licensee or racetrack licensee has failed to report, pay or truthfully account for and pay over any fee or money imposed by or owed under the provisions of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act or attempted in any manner to evade or defeat any such fee or debt or payment thereof;
- (2) any licensee or racetrack licensee has violated any provision of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement

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Act and the violation impairs the security of electronic gaming activities; or

- any licensee or racetrack licensee is (3) convicted of a crime, not a petty misdemeanor, involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud, theft or a felony.
- The emergency order shall set forth the grounds upon which it is issued, including a statement of facts constituting the alleged emergency necessitating such action.
- An emergency order may be issued only with the approval of and upon signature by three members of the board.
- The emergency order is effective immediately upon issuance and service upon the licensee or racetrack licensee or resident agent of the licensee or racetrack licensee. emergency order remains effective until further order of the board or final disposition of the case.
- F. The licensee or racetrack licensee may request that a hearing be held by the board regarding the issuance and The board shall then hold a maintenance of the emergency order. hearing within twenty days.

Section 26. [NEW MATERIAL] CENTRAL COMPUTER SYSTEM -- Each electronic gaming machine shall be linked via a communications network to a central computer system or systems that monitor the play or operation of each electronic gaming machine and will provide financial reporting information as required by the board. If only one central computer system is required by the

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board, that central computer system shall not limit participation to only one manufacturer of electronic gaming machines by either cost of implementing the necessary program modifications to communicate or the inability to communicate with the central computer system.

Section 27. [NEW MATERIAL] RACETRACK LICENSEE--FUNDS--CONFLICTS--CHILD SUPPORT. --

- The board may require each racetrack licensee to deposit all money owed to the state under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act into financial institutions designated by the board for credit to the state gaming fund.
- The board may authorize the electronic transfer of funds, other than funds derived from off-track betting, owed to the state under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act from the accounts of racetrack licensees to the state gaming fund.
- C. No electronic gaming machine shall be played by and no prize shall be awarded to any racetrack licensee or business that is engaged in supplying equipment, supplies or services being used in the operation of electronic gaming machines or any officer, director, employee or owner of such licensee or business unless authorized in writing by the board for research purposes. However, no prize may be awarded as a result of play for research purposes.
 - The superintendent of regulation and licensing

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shall investigate the feasibility of implementing a policy to recover delinquent child support payments or outstanding state tax liability from payment of electronic gaming prizes in excess of six hundred dollars (\$600). If the board determines that such a policy is feasible, the superintendent of regulation and licensing shall implement a policy to credit any electronic gaming prize first against any delinquent child support owed by the winner and then against any outstanding state tax liability owed by the winner and shall pay the balance of the prize to the The policy shall ensure that any person who wi nner. investigates the money owed by the prize winner shall have no liability to a person to whom a delinquent child support payment may be owed, to the human services department or to the taxation and revenue department, if the investigator fails to discover that a winner owes money that is to be applied according to the policy.

Section 28. [NEW MATERIAL] REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSED ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINES. --

Each electronic gaming machine licensed under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act shall fulfill as a minimum all requirements imposed by the state of Nevada to licensure and shall:

- offer only games authorized by the **(1)** commission:
 - **(2)** not have any means of manipulation that

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affects the random probabilities of winning;

- (3) have one or more mechanisms that accept coins, tokens or cash in the form of bills. The mechanisms shall be designed to prevent obtaining credits without paying by any form of tampering. If such attempts involve physical tampering, the machine shall suspend itself from operation until reset;
- (4) have nonresettable meters that keep a permanent record of all coins, tokens and cash inserted into the machine and all awards of prizes, whether in coin, tokens or cash:
- (5) have accounting software that keeps an electronic record that includes but is not limited to the following:
- (a) total coins, tokens and cash inserted into the machine:
- (b) the value of coins, tokens or cash paid to players; and
- $\mbox{(c)} \quad \mbox{the winning percentage credited}$ players of each electronic game; and
- (6) be linked via a communications network to a central computer system or systems designated by the board to provide security and financial information as required by the board.
 - B. The board shall examine prototypes of electronic

gaming machines of licensed manufacturers. The board shall require the manufacturer seeking the examination and approval of any electronic gaming machine or associated equipment to pay the anticipated actual costs of the examination in advance and, after the completion of the examination, shall refund overpayments or charge and collect amounts sufficient to reimburse the board for underpayments of actual costs. The board may contract for the examination of electronic gaming machines and associated equipment as required by this section.

C. Each electronic gaming machine shall be licensed by the board before placement or operation on the premises of a racetrack licensee. Each machine shall have the license prominently displayed thereon in such a way that an attempt at alteration will result in a mutilation of the license. Any machine that does not display the license required by this section is contraband and a public nuisance subject to confiscation by any law enforcement or peace officer.

Section 29. [NEW MATERIAL] AGE LIMIT--RULES FOR PLACEMENT
OF ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINES.--

- A. No person under twenty-one years of age may play an electronic gaming machine licensed under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.
- B. Electronic gaming machines may only be operated in an area restricted to persons twenty-one years of age or older. An establishment may erect a permanent physical barrier

to allow for multiple uses of the premises by persons of all ages. The entrance to the area where electronic gaming machines are located shall display a sign that the premises are restricted to persons twenty-one years or older. Subject to the prohibition of Subsection A of this section, and except as otherwise permitted by the commission, persons under the age of twenty-one shall not enter the premises where electronic gaming machines are located unless they are accompanied by a parent, guardian or spouse aged twenty-one or older.

Section 30. [NEW MATERIAL] RACETRACK LICENSEES-ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINES--DISTRIBUTION.--

- A. The number of electronic gaming machines permitted upon the premises of a racetrack licensee will be that number requested by the racetrack licensee and so designated by the commission.
- B. Nothing in the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act shall prevent a racetrack licensee from leasing or owning the electronic gaming machines in operation in that racetrack licensee's facilities or purchasing or leasing electronic gaming machines directly from a licensed manufacturer, provided that the electronic gaming machines comply with the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- C. A racetrack licensee may operate electronic gaming machines at its facilities if approved by the commission, provided that:

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- (1) effective for a live licensed race meet beginning after January 1, 1997, the licensed racetrack conducts live racing an average of four days per week during such race meet; and
- the commission may waive the live race day (2) requirements of this subsection for good cause shown with due regard for the interests of the licensed racetrack, the horsemen and the breeders.
 - Licensed racetracks shall pay:
- ten percent of the net machine income of each licensed electronic gaming machine, of which:
- (a) the amount due as gross receipts tax under the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act shall be paid to the state general fund;
- one-fourth of one percent shall be (b) paid for addictive behavior programs into an account administered by the board; and
- (c) the balance shall be paid in lieu of all other taxes, including but not limited to income taxes, to the state gaming fund in a manner directed by the board;
- (2)twenty and eighteen hundredths percent of the net machine income of each electronic gaming machine to the New Mexico horsemen's association, of which percentage onefourth of one percent will be distributed to the New Mexico horsemen's association benevolence fund and the balance will be

distributed to the appropriate New Mexico purse enhancement funds; and

- (3) four and eighty-two hundredths percent to the New Mexico horse breeders' association to be divided equally among the New Mexico breeder incentive fund and each New Mexico bred purse enhancement fund.
- E. Racetrack licensees shall submit an annual accounting of distributions made pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of this section to the board within ninety days of the end of the racetrack licensee's fiscal year each year.

Section 31. [NEW MATERIAL] PROHIBITED ACTS--VIOLATIONS--PENALTIES.--

- A. It is a misdemeanor for a racetrack licensee to knowingly allow any person under twenty-one years of age to play an electronic gaming machine.
- B. It is a misdemeanor for a person under twenty-one years of age to play an electronic gaming machine.
- C. It is a misdemeanor to release any information obtained through a background investigation performed by the board without the prior written consent of the subject of the investigation except as provided otherwise in the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.
- D. It is a fourth degree felony to tamper with an electronic gaming machine with intent to interfere with the proper operation of such machine.

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- E. It is a fourth degree felony to tamper with a voucher or electronic gaming machine with intent to manipulate the outcome or payoff of an electronic gaming machine.
- It is a fourth degree felony to knowingly possess an unlicensed electronic gaming machine.
- It is a fourth degree felony to falsify information provided to the board for purposes of applying for a contract or a license with the board or for purposes of completing a background investigation pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.
- Any person convicted of a violation of Subsections A through C of this section shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978. person convicted of a violation of Subsections D through G of this section shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

DISTRICT COURT OF SANTA FE Section 32. [NEW MATERIAL] COUNTY--JURISDICTION--APPEAL.--The district court of Santa Fe county shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all legal proceedings, except criminal actions, related to the administration, enforcement or fulfillment of the responsibilities, duties or functions of the board and commission under the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act. aggrieved party, including a party subject to a fine, may seek review of an order or decision of the board or commission by

filing an appeal with the district court of Santa Fe county within thirty days after the date of such order or decision.

Section 33. [NEW MATERIAL] EXEMPTION FROM LOCAL TAXES

Section 33. [NEW MATERIAL] EXEMPTION FROM LOCAL TAXES. -Electronic games conducted pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry
Enhancement Act shall be exempt from any local tax levied or
assessed by any political subdivision having the power to levy,
assess or collect such tax.

Section 34. [NEW MATERIAL] LOCAL LAWS PREEMPTED-APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS--SEVERABILITY.--

A. The Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act shall be applicable and uniform throughout the state and all political subdivisions, and no local authority shall enact any ordinances, rules or regulations in conflict with the provisions of that act.

B. If any provision of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of that act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of that act are severable.

Section 35. [NEW MATERIAL] OFF-TRACK PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING. --

- A. Off-track betting at licensed OTB facilities in this state is declared to be legal.
 - B. The commission is authorized and empowered to

adopt, repeal and amend such rules and regulations as it may
deem necessary or appropriate to regulate and govern the conduct
of off-track betting so as to ensure the integrity, reliability
and security of off-track betting and for the protection of the
public, including, without limitation, regulations covering:
(1) grant, refusal and revocation of licenses
for OTB facilities, persons holding a direct or indirect

- for OTB facilities, persons holding a direct or indirect interest in or control of those facilities, and persons supplying goods or services to those facilities; provided that no OTB facility may be licensed to conduct off-track betting unless it is doing so as an extension of a live race meet conducted at a licensed New Mexico racetrack and receives, except as otherwise permitted by the commission, the simulcast of all live races from licensed race meets:
- (2) inspection and visitation at reasonable intervals at OTB facilities;
- (3) the governing, restricting or regulating of operation of off-track betting and all equipment used in connection with it;
- (4) the approval of all contracts and agreements related to off-track betting or an OTB facility;
- (5) supervision and regulation of the operation of an entity formed or joint agreement entered into at the discretion of one or more racetracks to construct, contract or subcontract for, establish or operate one or more OTB

facilities, the formation of such an entity or the entering into of such an agreement being hereby specifically authorized; and

- (6) any and all such other matters as the commission may deem necessary or appropriate to accomplish the objectives of this section.
- C. For purposes of this section, the commission shall have all the powers and authority conferred upon it by the Horse Racing Act as if those powers and authority were restated in this section.
- D. Distribution of the gross amount wagered at an OTB facility will be made as follows:
- (1) with respect to the gross amount wagered as off-track betting on horse races run live in this state, after deductions by the racetrack, racetracks or racetrack entity operating the OTB facility as provided in Subsection H of Section 60-1-10 NMSA 1978, except that no deduction shall be taken pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 60-1-15 NMSA 1978, net retainage will be distributed to the racetrack holding the live race meet upon which off-track betting was wagered for distribution in accordance with that subsection; and
- (2) with respect to the gross amount wagered as off-track betting on horse races run live other than in this state, after deductions by the racetrack, racetracks or racetrack entity operating the OTB facility as provided in

Subsection H of Section 60-1-10 NMSA 1978, except that the deduction in Paragraph (4) of that subsection for expenses incurred to engage in simulcasting shall be one and one-half percent and no deduction shall be taken pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 60-1-15 NMSA 1978, each racetrack will receive a proportion of net retainage equal to the net retainage multiplied by the ratio of the number of live race days run at that racetrack to the total number of live race days run in this state during the preceding state fiscal year, the net retainage so received by a racetrack being then distributed as provided by Subsection H of Section 60-1-10 NMSA 1978.

Section 36. Section 10-15-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974, Chapter 91, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"10-15-1. FORMATION OF PUBLIC POLICY--PROCEDURES FOR OPEN MEETINGS--EXCEPTIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR CLOSED MEETINGS.--

A. In recognition of the fact that a representative government is dependent upon an informed electorate, it is declared to be public policy of this state that all persons are entitled to the greatest possible information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those officers and employees who represent them. The formation of public policy or the conduct of business by vote shall not be conducted in closed meeting. All meetings of any public body except the legislature and the courts shall be public meetings, and all persons so desiring shall be permitted to attend and listen to

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the deliberations and proceedings. Reasonable efforts shall be made to accommodate the use of audio and video recording devices.

- All meetings of a quorum of members of any board, commission, administrative adjudicatory body or other policymaking body of any state agency, any agency or authority of any county, municipality, district or any political subdivision, held for the purpose of formulating public policy, including the development of personnel policy, rules, regulations or ordinances, discussing public business or for the purpose of taking any action within the authority of or the delegated authority of any board, commission or other policymaking body are declared to be public meetings open to the public at all times, except as otherwise provided in the constitution of New Mexico or the Open Meetings Act. No public meeting once convened that is otherwise required to be open pursuant to the Open Meetings Act shall be closed or dissolved into small groups or committees for the purpose of permitting the closing of the meeting.
- C. If otherwise allowed by law or rule of the public body, a member of a public body may participate in a meeting of the public body by means of a conference telephone or other similar communications equipment when it is otherwise difficult or impossible for the member to attend the meeting in person, provided that each member participating by conference telephone

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can be identified when speaking, all participants are able to hear each other at the same time and members of the public attending the meeting are able to hear any member of the public body who speaks during the meeting.

- Any meetings at which the discussion or adoption D. of any proposed resolution, rule, regulation or formal action occurs and at which a majority or quorum of the body is in attendance, and any closed meetings, shall be held only after reasonable notice to the public. The affected body shall determine at least annually in a public meeting what notice for a public meeting is reasonable when applied to that body. notice shall include broadcast stations licensed by the federal communications commission and newspapers of general circulation that have provided a written request for such notice.
- A public body may recess and reconvene a meeting Ε. to a day subsequent to that stated in the meeting notice if, prior to recessing, the public body specifies the date, time and place for continuation of the meeting, and, immediately following the recessed meeting, posts notice of the date, time and place for the reconvened meeting on or near the door of the place where the original meeting was held and in at least one other location appropriate to provide public notice of the continuation of the meeting. Only matters appearing on the agenda of the original meeting may be discussed at the reconvened meeting.

F. Meeting notices shall include an agenda containing a list of specific items of business to be discussed or transacted at the meeting or information on how the public may obtain a copy of such an agenda. Except in the case of an emergency, the agenda shall be available to the public at least twenty-four hours prior to the meeting. Except for emergency matters, a public body shall take action only on items appearing on the agenda. For purposes of this subsection, an "emergency" refers to unforeseen circumstances that, if not addressed immediately by the public body, will likely result in injury or damage to persons or property or substantial financial loss to the public body.

- G. The board, commission or other policymaking body shall keep written minutes of all its meetings. The minutes shall include at a minimum the date, time and place of the meeting, the names of members in attendance and those absent, the substance of the proposals considered and a record of any decisions and votes taken that show how each member voted. All minutes are open to public inspection. Draft minutes shall be prepared within ten working days after the meeting and shall be approved, amended or disapproved at the next meeting where a quorum is present. Minutes shall not become official until approved by the policymaking body.
- $\label{eq:H. Band G of this} \textbf{H.} \quad \textbf{The provisions of Subsections A, B and G of this} \\ \textbf{section do not apply to:}$

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- meetings pertaining to issuance, (1) suspension, renewal or revocation of a license, except that a hearing at which evidence is offered or rebutted shall be open. All final actions on the issuance, suspension, renewal or revocation of a license shall be taken at an open meeting;
- (2)limited personnel matters; provided that for purposes of the Open Meetings Act, "limited personnel matters" means the discussion of hiring, promotion, demotion, dismissal, assignment or resignation of or the investigation or consideration of complaints or charges against any individual public employee; provided further that this subsection is not to be construed as to exempt final actions on personnel from being taken at open public meetings, nor does it preclude an aggrieved public employee from demanding a public hearing. Judi ci al candidates interviewed by any commission shall have the right to demand an open interview;
- deliberations by a public body in (3) connection with an administrative adjudicatory proceeding. For purposes of this paragraph, an "administrative adjudicatory proceeding" means a proceeding brought by or against a person before a public body in which individual legal rights, duties or privileges are required by law to be determined by the public body after an opportunity for a trial-type hearing. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the actual administrative adjudicatory proceeding at which evidence is offered or rebutted

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and any final action taken as a result of the proceeding shall occur in an open meeting;

- the discussion of personally identifiable **(4)** information about any individual student, unless the student, his parent or guardian requests otherwise;
- meetings for the discussion of bargaining strategy preliminary to collective bargaining negotiations between the policymaking body and a bargaining unit representing the employees of that policymaking body and collective bargaining sessions at which the policymaking body and the representatives of the collective bargaining unit are present;
- (6) that portion of meetings at which a decision concerning purchases in an amount exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) that can be made only from one source and that portion of meetings at which the contents of competitive sealed proposals solicited pursuant to the Procurement Code are discussed during the contract negotiation process. The actual approval of purchase of the item or final action regarding the selection of a contractor shall be made in an open meeting;
- meetings subject to the attorney-client privilege pertaining to threatened or pending litigation in which the public body is or may become a participant;
- meetings for the discussion of the **(8)** purchase, acquisition or disposal of real property or water

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rights by the public body; [and]

those portions of meetings of committees or boards of public hospitals that receive less than fifty percent of their operating budget from direct public funds and appropriations where strategic and long-range business plans are discussed: and

(10) those portions of meetings of the gaming board held pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act during which are discussed security and investigative information that is otherwise permitted by law to be confidential, proprietary information furnished as part of a major procurement proposal or matters made confidential pursuant to Section 13 of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act.

- If any meeting is closed pursuant to the Ι. exclusions contained in Subsection H of this section, the closure:
- (1) if made in an open meeting, shall be approved by a majority vote of a quorum of the policymaking body; the authority for the closure and the subject to be discussed shall be stated with reasonable specificity in the motion calling for the vote on a closed meeting; the vote shall be taken in an open meeting; and the vote of each individual member shall be recorded in the minutes. Only those subjects announced or voted upon prior to closure by the policymaking body may be discussed in a closed meeting; and

(2) if called for when the policymaking body is
not in an open meeting, shall not be held until public notice,
appropriate under the circumstances, stating the specific
provision of the law authorizing the closed meeting and stating
with reasonable specificity the subject to be discussed is given
to the members and to the general public.

J. Following completion of any closed meeting, the minutes of the open meeting that was closed or the minutes of the next open meeting if the closed meeting was separately scheduled shall state that the matters discussed in the closed meeting were limited only to those specified in the motion for closure or in the notice of the separate closed meeting. This statement shall be approved by the public body under Subsection G of this section as part of the minutes."

Section 37. Section 30-19-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 19-1, as amended) is amended to read:

- "30-19-1. DEFINITIONS RELATING TO GAMBLING.--As used in Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978:
- A. "antique gambling device" means a gambling device twenty-five years of age or older and substantially in original condition that is not used for gambling or commercial gambling or located in a gambling place;
- B. "bet" means a bargain in which the parties agree that, dependent upon chance, even though accompanied by some skill, one stands to win or lose anything of value specified in

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the agreement. A bet does not include:

- bona fide business transactions that are valid under the law of contracts, including [without limitation]:
- (a) contracts for the purchase or sale, at a future date, of securities or other commodities; and
- (b) agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of the chance, including [without limitation contracts for indemnity or guaranty and life or health and accident insurance:
- offers of purses, prizes or premiums to the actual contestants in any bona fide contest for the determination of skill, speed, strength or endurance or to the bona fide owners of animals or vehicles entered in such contest;
 - a lottery as defined in this section; or
 - betting otherwise permitted by law;
- C. "lottery" means an enterprise [other than] excluding both the New Mexico state lottery established and operated pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act and the operation of electronic gaming machines licensed pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act, wherein, for a consideration, the participants are given an opportunity to win a prize, the award of which is determined by chance, even though accompanied by some skill. As used in this subsection, "consideration" means anything of pecuniary value required to be

paid to the promoter in order to participate in such enterprise;

- D. "gambling device" means a contrivance other than an electronic gaming machine or other device licensed pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act or other lawfully enacted similar act, other than an antique gambling device that, for a consideration, affords the player an opportunity to obtain anything of value, the award of which is determined by chance, even though accompanied by some skill and whether or not the prize is automatically paid by the device; and
- E. "gambling place" means any building or tent, any vehicle, whether self-propelled or not, or any room within any of them, one of whose principal uses is:
 - (1) making and settling of bets;
- (2) receiving, holding, recording or forwarding bets or offers to bet;
 - (3) conducting lotteries; or
 - (4) playing gambling devices."

Section 38. Section 30-19-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 19-6, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-19-6. [PERMISSIVE LOTTERY] PERMITTED ACTIVITIES. --

A. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19

NMSA 1978 shall be construed to apply to any sale or drawing of any prize at any fair held in this state for the benefit of any church, public library or religious society situate or being in this state, or for charitable purposes when all the proceeds of

[such] the fair shall be expended in this state for the benefit
of [such] the church, public library, religious society or
charitable purposes.
 A lottery shall be operated for the benefit of the

A lottery shall be operated for the benefit of the organization or charitable purpose only when the entire proceeds of the lottery go to the organization or charitable purpose and no part of such proceeds go to any individual member or employee thereof.

- B. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19

 NMSA 1978 shall be held to prohibit any bona fide motion picture theatre from offering prizes of cash or merchandise for advertising purposes, in connection with such business or for the purpose of stimulating business, whether or not any consideration other than a monetary consideration in excess of the regular price of admission is exacted for participation in drawings for prizes.
- C. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19

 NMSA 1978 shall be held to apply to any bona fide county fair, including fairs for more than one county, which shall have been held annually at the same location for at least two years and which shall offer prizes of livestock or poultry in connection with [such] the fair when the proceeds of [such] the drawings shall be used for the benefit of [said] the fair.
- D. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19

 NMSA 1978 shall be construed to apply to any lottery operated by

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an organization exempt from the state income ta	x pursuant to
Subsection [ϵ] \underline{B} of Section 7-2-4 NMSA 1978 and	not subject to
the provisions of Subsection A of this section;	provided that:

- (1) no more than two lotteries shall be operated in any year by such an organization;
- (2) all the gross proceeds less the reasonable cost of prizes of any lottery operated by such an organization shall be expended in the state for the benefit of the organization or public purposes; and
- (3) no part of the proceeds of any lottery shall go to any individual member or employee of any organization except as payment for the purchase of prizes at no more than the reasonable retail price.
- E. Nothing in Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978

 prohibits or applies to gaming activities permitted pursuant to
 the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act."

Section 39. Section 60-1-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1933, Chapter 55, Section 2, as amended by Laws 1989, Chapter 99, Section 1 and also by Laws 1989, Chapter 377, Section 1) is amended to read:

- "60-1-3. APPLICATION FOR LICENSES--STATE RACING COMMISSION

 CREATED--MEMBERS--TERMS OF OFFICE--VACANCIES--POWERS AND

 DUTIES.--
- A. Any person, firm, association or corporation desiring to hold a horse race or to engage in horse race

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meetings shall apply to the state racing commission for a license.

- B. There is created the "state racing commission". The state racing commission shall consist of five members, no more than three of whom shall be members of the same political They shall be appointed by the governor, and no less than three of them shall be practical breeders of racehorses Each member shall be an actual resident of within the state. New Mexico and of such character and reputation as to promote public confidence in the administration of racing affairs.
- The term of office of each member of the state racing commission shall be six years from his appointment, and he shall serve until his successor is appointed and qualified. In case of any vacancy in the membership of the commission, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term.
- D. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the state racing commission who is an officer, official or director in any association or corporation conducting racing within the state.
- Ε. Members of the state racing commission shall receive no salary, but each member of the commission shall receive per diem and mileage in accordance with the Per Diem and The commission may appoint a secretary and fix his Mileage Act. duties and compensation.

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- F. The state racing commission has the power to:
 - (1) grant, refuse and revoke licenses;
- (2) make rules and regulations for the holding, conducting and operating of all race meets and races held in the state and to fix and set racing dates;

(3) oversee implementation of all rules and regulations adopted by the gaming board acting pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act that are applicable to racetrack licensees and licensees who are authorized to operate electronic gaming machines at racetracks in the state and are authorized to operate pari-mutuel wagering at facilities other than racetracks pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry.

Enhancement Act and who are licensed by the commission under the Horse Racing Act; and, subject to a delegation of such authority to the commission by the gaming board, enforce all rules and regulations adopted by the gaming board that are applicable to racetrack licensees and licensees pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act;

 $[\frac{3}{4}]$ make an annual report to the governor of its administration of the racing laws;

[(4)] (5) require of each applicant for a license the full name of the person, association or corporation applying and, if the applicant is a corporation or an association, the name of the state in which incorporated, the nationality and residence of the members of the association and

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the	names	of	the	stockhol ders	and	di rectors	of	the	corporation:
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$\left[\frac{(5)}{(6)}\right]$ require of an applicant for a license
the exact location where it is desired to conduct or hold a race
or race meeting, whether or not the racetrack or plant is owned
or leased and, if leased, the name and residence of the fee
owner or, if the owner is a corporation, the names of the
directors and stockholders, a statement of the assets and
liabilities of the person, association or corporation making the
application, the kind of racing to be conducted and the period
desired and such other information as the commission may
require;

 $[\frac{(6)}{(7)}]$ require on each application a statement under oath that the information contained in the application is true;

 $[\frac{7}{2}]$ (8) personally or by agents and representatives supervise and check the making of pari-mutuel pools and the distribution from those pools;

[(8)] (9) cause the various places where race meets are held to be visited and inspected at reasonable intervals:

[(9)] (10) make rules governing, restricting or regulating bids on leases;

 $[\frac{(10)}{(11)}]$ regulate rates charged by the licensee for admission to races or for the performance of any service or the sale of any article on the premises of the

licensee;

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 $\left[\frac{(11)}{(11)}\right]$ (12) approve all proposed extensions, additions or improvements to the buildings, stables or tracks upon property owned or leased by a licensee and require the removal of any employee or official employed by the licensee;

 $[\frac{(12)}{(13)}]$ completely supervise and control the pari-mutuel machines and equipment at all races held or operated by the state or any state agency or commission;

 $[\frac{(13)}{(14)}]$ approve all contracts and agreements for the payment of money and all salaries, fees and compensations by any licensee;

 $[\frac{(14)}{(15)}]$ regulate the size of the purse, stake or reward to be offered for the conducting of any race;

 $[\frac{(15)}{(16)}]$ exclude or compel the exclusion of, from all racecourses, any person whom the commission deems detrimental to the best interests of racing or any person who willfully violates the racing laws or any rule, regulation or order of the commission or any law of the United States or of this state;

 $[\frac{(16)}{(17)}]$ compel the production of all documents showing the receipts and disbursements of any licensee and determine the manner in which such financial records shall be kept;

 $[\frac{(17)}{(18)}]$ investigate the operations of any licensee, and the commission has authority to place attendants

and such other persons as may be deemed necessary in the offices, on the tracks or in places of business of any licensee for the purpose of satisfying itself that the rules and regulations are strictly complied with; and

[(18)] (19) employ staff as peace officers for the purpose of conducting investigations and for enforcing rules and regulations of the <u>state</u> racing commission and the laws of the state and to obtain documents and information from other agencies in order to assist the <u>state</u> racing commission. Staff employed as peace officers shall be required to satisfactorily complete a basic law enforcement training program, but such peace officers shall not carry firearms or other deadly weapons while on duty.

- G. The state racing commission shall publicly state its reasons for refusing an application for a license. The reasons shall be included in the minute book of the commission, and the minute book shall be subject to public inspection at all reasonable times.
- H. The state racing commission has the power to summon witnesses, books, papers, documents or tangible things and to administer oaths for the effectual discharge of the commission's duties. The commission may appoint a hearing officer to conduct any hearing required by the Horse Racing Act or any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to that act."

Section 40. A new Section 60-1-9.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to

read:

"60-1-9.1. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING BOARD TO HAVE ACCESS TO LICENSURE INFORMATION.--The state racing commission shall provide access to all information obtained by the commission in connection with its licensing of horse race meetings to the gaming board operating pursuant to the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act, and the board shall utilize and review all such information in connection with the issuance of licenses pursuant to that act and shall not require the duplication of such information."

Section 41. Section 60-1-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1933, Chapter 55, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"60-1-10. PARI-MUTUEL METHOD LEGALIZED--MAXIMUM

COMMISSIONS--HORSEMEN'S COMMISSION--GAMBLING STATUTES NOT

REPEALED--COMMISSION DISTRIBUTION.--

A. Within the enclosure where any horse races are conducted, either as live on-track horse races or as horse races simulcast pursuant to Section 60-1-25 NMSA 1978, and where the licensee has been licensed to use the pari-mutuel method or system of wagering on races, the pari-mutuel system is lawful, but only within the enclosure where races are conducted.

B. The sale to patrons present on the grounds of pari-mutuel tickets or certificates on the races or the use of the pari-mutuel system shall not be construed to be betting, gambling or pool selling and is authorized under the conditions

provided by law.

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There shall be for each class A licensee a commission of nineteen percent of the gross amount wagered on win, place and show through the pari-mutuel system, of which eighteen and three-fourths percent shall be retained by a class A licensee and one-fourth of one percent shall be allocated to the general fund. A commission in an amount determined by the licensee of not less than eighteen and six-eighths percent and not greater than twenty-five percent of the gross amount wagered on win, place and show through the pari-mutuel system shall be retained by a class B licensee. Each class B licensee shall advise the state racing commission not less than thirty days in advance of each horse racing meeting of the percentage the licensee shall retain as commission. From that commission, each class A and class B licensee shall allocate five-eighths of one percent to the New Mexico horse breeders' association weekly for distribution pursuant to the provisions of Subsection C of Section 60-1-17 NMSA 1978.

D. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a commission shall be retained by the licensee at the election of each class A licensee of not less than twenty-one percent and not greater than twenty-five percent of the gross amount wagered on exotic wagering and at the election of each class B licensee, and with the approval of the state racing commission, of not less than twenty-one percent and not greater than thirty percent

of the gross amount wagered on exotic wagering. For the purpose of this subsection, "exotic wagering" means all wagering other than win, place and show, through the pari-mutuel system. Each licensee shall advise the state racing commission not less than thirty days in advance of each horse racing meeting of the amount of the commission of the gross amount wagered on exotic wagering to be retained by the licensee. From that commission, the licensee shall allocate one and three-eighths percent to the New Mexico horse breeders' association weekly for distribution pursuant to the provisions of Subsection C of Section 60-1-17 NMSA 1978.

- E. The odd cents of all redistributions to the wagerer over the next lowest multiple of ten from the gross amount wagered through the pari-mutuel system shall be retained by the licensee, with fifty percent of the total being allocated to enhance the race purses of established stake races that include only horses registered as New Mexico bred with the New Mexico horse breeders' association, to be distributed by the New Mexico horse breeders' association pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of Section 60-1-17 NMSA 1978 subject to the approval of the state racing commission.
- F. All money resulting from the failure of patrons who purchased winning pari-mutuel tickets during the meeting to redeem their winning tickets before the end of the sixty-day period immediately succeeding the closing day of the meeting and

all money resulting from the failure of patrons who purchased pari-mutuel tickets that were entitled to refund but were not refunded during the same sixty-day period shall be apportioned as follows:

- (1) thirty-three and thirty-three hundredths percent shall be retained by the licensee;
- (2) thirty-three and thirty-four hundredths percent shall be distributed to the New Mexico horse breeders' association to enhance each track's established overnight purses for races that include only horses registered as New Mexico bred with the New Mexico horse breeders' association pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of Section 60-1-17 NMSA 1978, subject to the approval of the state racing commission; and
- (3) thirty-three and thirty-three hundredths percent shall be allocated to [horseman's] horsemen's race purses.
- G. To promote and improve the quality of horse racing and simulcasting and the participation of interested persons in horse racing in New Mexico, one-half of one percent of the gross amount wagered on simulcast horse races at each licensed racetrack in New Mexico that receives simulcast horse races shall be allocated by each licensee for distribution to the New Mexico horsemen's association, provided that at least one-quarter of one percent of the gross amount wagered on simulcast races that is so allocated is used solely for medical

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benefits for the members of the New Mexico horsemen's association, and provided further that the remaining one-quarter of one percent of the gross amount wagered on simulcast races that is so allocated shall be used to enhance purses at each such licensed racetrack. The state racing commission shall by regulation provide for the timing and manner of the distribution required by this subsection and shall audit, or arrange for an independent audit of, the disbursement required by this subsection.

- H. Subject to the provisions of Subsection D of Section 35 of the Horse Racing Industry Enhancement Act, fifty percent of the net retainage of each licensee shall be allocated For purposes of this section, "net retainage" to race purses. of the licensee means the commission retained by the licensee on all forms of wagers minus:
- the taxes delineated in Sections 60-1-8 and (1) 60-1-15 NMSA 1978:
- (2) money allocated to the New Mexico horse breeders' association by this section and Section 60-1-17 NMSA 1978;
- **(3)** money allocated to the New Mexico horsemen's association by this section;
- a deduction for expenses incurred to engage in intrastate simulcasting pursuant to Section 60-1-25 NMSA 1978, provided that:

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(a) the deduction for each licensee shal	1
be a portion of five percent of the gross amount wagered at all	
the sites receiving the same simulcast horse races:	

- (b) the deduction portion for each licensee shall be an amount allocated to the licensee by agreement voluntarily reached among all the licensees sending or receiving the same simulcast horse races; and
- (c) the deduction portion for each licensee shall be an amount allocated to the licensee by the state racing commission if all the licensees sending or receiving the same simulcast horse races fail to reach a voluntary agreement under Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph; and
- a deduction for fees and commissions (5)incurred to receive interstate simulcasts pursuant to Section 60-1-25 NMSA 1978.
- Existing statutes of this state against horse racing on Sundays or on bookmaking, pool selling or other methods of wagering on the racing of horses are not repealed but are hereby expressly continued in effect, with the exception that the operation of the pari-mutuel method or system in connection with the racing of horses, when used as provided by law. is lawful.
- In the event any money paid or allocated to the New Mexico horse breeders' association or the New Mexico

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Appaloosa racing association pursuant to the Horse Racing Act cannot be paid to or allocated or administered by such associations, then the state racing commission, or such other organization as may be designated, retained or absolutely controlled by the state racing commission, shall receive all such money and shall pay, allocate and administer all such money pursuant to the provisions of Section 60-1-17 NMSA 1978. state racing commission or its controlled designee is required to pay, allocate or administer money on behalf of the New Mexico horse breeders' association or the New Mexico Appaloosa racing association pursuant to this subsection, then the maximum percentage of funds set forth in Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of Section 60-1-17 NMSA 1978 shall be paid by the state racing commission to the New Mexico horse breeders' association or the New Mexico Appaloosa racing association as a fee to obtain the certification of the registry of the dam and stud of the New Mexico bred horse.

K. In the event any money paid or allocated to the New Mexico horsemen's association pursuant to the Horse Racing Act cannot be paid to or allocated or administered by the association, then the state racing commission, or such other organization as may be designated, retained or absolutely controlled by the state racing commission, shall receive all such money and shall pay, allocate and administer all such money to achieve the purposes of the provisions of this section."

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Section 42.	Secti on	60-7A-19	NMSA	1978	(bei ng	Laws	1981,
Chapter 39, Secti	on 96) is	amended	to re	ad:			

"60-7A-19. COMMERCIAL GAMBLING ON LICENSED PREMISES. --

- A. It is a violation of the Liquor Control Act for a licensee to knowingly allow commercial gambling on the licensed premises.
- B. In addition to any criminal penalties, any person who violates Subsection A of this section may have his license suspended or revoked or a fine imposed, or both, pursuant to the Liquor Control Act.
- C. For purposes of this section, "commercial gambling" means:
- (1) participating in the earnings of or operating a gambling place;
- (2) receiving, recording or forwarding bets or offers to bet:
- (3) possessing facilities with the intent to receive, record or forward bets or offers to bet;
- (4) for gain, becoming a custodian of anything of value bet or offered to be bet;
- (5) conducting a lottery where both the consideration and the prize are money, or whoever with intent to conduct a lottery possesses facilities to do so; or
- (6) setting up for use for the purpose of gambling, or collecting the proceeds of, any gambling device or

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D. A horse racetrack or off-track betting facility
licensed to conduct parimutuel wagering or electronic gaming is
exempt from the application of the provisions of this section."

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State of New Mexico House of Representatives

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

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Mr. Speaker: 8

Your BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred

February 10, 1996

HOUSE BILL 548

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it DO NOT PASS, but that

HOUSE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 548

DO PASS, and thence referred to the JUDICIARY COMMI TTEE.

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

HBI	C/HB 548	Page 72
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6		Fred Luna, Chairman
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State of New Mexico House of Representatives

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

February 10, 1996

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HOUSE BILL 548

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FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

HBI	C/HB 548		Page 7
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State of New Mexico House of Representatives

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

February 10, 1996

Mr. Speaker:

Your BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred

HOUSE BILL 548

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it DO NOT PASS, but that

HOUSE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 548

DO PASS, and thence referred to the JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

HBI	C/HB 548	Page 70
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17	Excused:	Gubbels, Varela
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HOUSE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 548

42ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 1996

AN ACT

RELATING TO GAMING; ENACTING THE GAMING CONTROL ACT; PERMITTING MACHINE GAMING AT RACETRACKS AND BY CERTAIN NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS; PROVIDING FOR LICENSING AND REGULATION OF THE PERMITTED ACTIVITIES; PERMITTING CERTAIN TRIBAL GAMING; PROVIDING PENALTIES; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION; DECARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE. Sections 1 through 62 of this act may be cited as the "Gaming Control Act".

Section 2. [NEW MATERIAL] LEGISLATIVE POLICY. -- It is the policy of the legislature that:

A. limited gaming activities should be permitted in the state if those activities are strictly regulated to ensure honest and competitive gaming free from criminal and corruptive elements and influence; and

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B. the holder of any license or permit issued by the
state in connection with the regulation of gaming activities has
only a revocable privilege and has no property right or vested
interest in the license or permit.

- Section 3. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Gaming Control Act:
- A. "affiliate" means a person who, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with a specified person;
- B. "affiliated company" means a subsidiary company, holding company, intermediate company or any other form of business organization that:
- (1) controls, is controlled by or is under common control with a company licensee; and
- (2) is involved in gaming activities or involved in the ownership of property upon which gaming is conducted;
- C. "applicant" means any person who has applied for a gaming operator's license, manufacturer's license, distributor's license, service technician's license or gaming machine license pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act or approval of any act or transaction for which approval is required or permitted under the provisions of that act;
 - D. "application" means a request for the issuance of

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a gaming operator's license, manufacturer's license, distributor's license, service technician's license or gaming machine license pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act or approval of any act or transaction for which approval is required or permitted under the provisions of that act but does not include any supplemental forms or information that may be required with the application;

- E. "associated equipment" means any equipment or mechanical, electromechanical or electronic contrivance, component or machine used in connection with gaming;
- F. "board" means the gaming control board created pursuant to the Gaming Control Act;
- G. "company" means a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, trust, association, joint stock company, joint venture, limited liability company or other form of business organization that is not a natural person;
- H. "credit instrument" means a writing that evidences a gaming debt owed to a person who holds a gaming operator's license at the time the debt is created and includes any writing taken in consolidation, redemption or payment of a prior credit instrument;
- I. "director" means the director appointed by the board:
- J. "distributor" means a person who distributes gaming devices to a gaming operator;
 - K. "distributor's license" means any license issued by

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the board that authorizes the person named to be a distributor;

- L. "equity security" means:
- (1) any voting stock of a company or similar security;
- (2) any security convertible, with or without consideration, into voting stock or similar security or carrying any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase voting stock or similar security;
- (3) any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase voting stock or similar security; or
- (4) any security having a direct or indirect participation in the profits of the issuer;
- M "finding of suitability" means an approval issued by the board permitting a person to be involved directly or indirectly with a licensee and related only to the specified involvement for which it is made;
- N. "game" or "gambling game" means any game played with cards, dice, equipment or any mechanical, electromechanical or electronic device or machine for money, property, checks, credit or any representative of value; but "game" or "gambling game" does not include games played with cards in private homes or residences in which no person makes money for operating the game except as a player;
- 0. "gaming" or "gambling" means to operate, carry on, conduct, maintain or expose for play any game;

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- P. "gaming device" means any mechanical, electromechanical or electronic contrivance, component or machine used in connection with gaming or any game that affects the result of a wager by determining win or loss. "Gaming device" includes a system for processing information that can alter the normal criteria of random selection that affects the operation of any game or determines the outcome of a game. "Gaming device" does not include a system or device that affects a game solely by stopping its operation so that the outcome remains undetermined;
- "gaming employee" means any person connected 0. directly with the operation of a gaming establishment licensed to conduct any gaming. "Gaming employee" also includes employees of a person holding a manufacturer's license whose duties are directly involved with manufacture of gaming devices within New Mexico; employees of a person holding a distributor's license whose duties are directly involved with the distributor of or gaming devices within New Mexico; and employees of a person whose duties are directly involved with servicing and repairing gaming devices "Gaming employee" does not include bartenders, within New Mexico. cocktail servers or other persons engaged solely in preparing or serving food or beverages, or secretarial personnel, janitorial, stage, sound and light technicians and other nongaming personnel;
- R. "gaming establishment" means the premises on which or in which gaming is conducted;
 - S. "gaming machine" means any mechanical, electrical,

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electronic or electromechanical device, contrivance or machine that, upon insertion of a coin, token or similar object, or upon payment of any consideration, is available to play or operate, the play or operation of which, whether by reason of the skill of the player or operator or application of the element of chance, or both, may deliver or entitle the player or operator to receive cash, premiums, credits, merchandise, tokens or any thing of value, whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or in any other manner;

- T. "gaming operator" means a person who operates or conducts gaming activities;
- U. "gaming operator's license" means any license issued by the board that authorizes the person named therein to engage in gaming operations;
- V. "gross revenue" means the total of all the following, less the total of all cash paid out as losses to winning patrons and those amounts paid to purchase annuities to fund losses paid to winning patrons over several years by independent administrators:
- (1) cash received from patrons for the purpose of gaming;
- (2) cash received in payment for credit extended by a licensee to a patron for the purpose of gaming; and
- (3) compensation received for conducting any gamein which the licensee is not a party to a wager;

W. "holding company" means any company that directly or indirectly owns or has the power or right to control a company that holds or applies for a gaming operator's, supplier's or distributor's license; provided that a company that does not have a beneficial ownership of more than ten percent of the voting securities of a publicly traded corporation shall not be considered a holding company;

X. "institutional investor" means:

- (1) a bank as defined in Section 3(a)(6) of the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
- (2) an insurance company as defined in Section2(a)(17) of the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended;
- (3) an investment company registered under Section 8 of the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended:
- (4) an investment advisor registered under Section 203 of the federal Investment Advisors Act of 1940, as amended;
- $(5) \quad \text{collective trust funds as defined in Section} \\ 3(c) (11) \quad \text{of the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended;}$
- (6) an employee benefit plan or pension fund that is subject to the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, excluding an employee benefit plan or pension fund sponsored by a publicly traded corporation registered with the board;

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- (8) a group comprised entirely of persons specified in Paragraphs (1) through (6) of this subsection; or
- (9) such other persons as the board may determinefor reasons consistent with the state policies expressed in Section2 of the Gaming Control Act.

To qualify as an "institutional investor", a person other than a state or federal pension plan shall meet the requirements of a "qualified institutional buyer" as defined in Rule 144A of the federal Securities Act of 1933;

- Y. "intermediary company" means any company that:
- (1) is a holding company with respect to a company that holds or applies for a gaming operator's, supplier's or distributor's license; and
- (2) is a subsidiary with respect to any holding company;
- Z. "key executive" means any executive that is a department head of a gaming licensee having the power to exercise a significant influence over decisions concerning any part of the gaming operations of the gaming licensee, or whose compensation exceeds an amount determined by the board by regulation;
- AA. "license" means a gaming operator's license, a manufacturer's license, a distributor's license, a technician's license or a license required by the board by rule for conducting other gaming activities;

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		BB.	"licensee"	means	any	person	to	whom	a	val i d	licens
has	been	i ssued;									

- "manufacturer" means a person who manufactures, CC. assembles, produces, programs or makes modifications to any gaming device for use or play in New Mexico or for distribution outside New Mexico from any location within New Mexico;
- DD. "manufacturer's license" means any license issued by the board that authorizes the licensee to manufacture, assemble, produce, program or otherwise produce or make modifications to any gaming device in New Mexico or from a location outside New Mexico for use or play in New Mexico;
 - EE. "person" means an individual or other entity;
- FF. "premises" means land, together with all buildings, improvements and personal property located thereon;
- GG. "progressive jackpot" means a prize that increases over time or as electronic gaming devices that are linked to a progressive system are played. Upon conditions established by the board, a progressive jackpot may be paid by an annuity;
- "progressive system" means one or more electronic HH. gaming devices linked to one or more common progressive jackpots. A "local area progressive system" shall consist solely of electronic gaming devices located at a single licensed establishment. A "wide area progressive system" may link electronic gaming devices at multiple gaming establishments;
 - II. "publicly traded corporation" means a corporation

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(1) has one or more classes of securities registered pursuant to the securities laws of the United States or of New Mexico;

- (2) is an issuer subject to the securities laws of the United States or of New Mexico; or
- (3) has one or more classes of securities registered or is an issuer pursuant to applicable foreign laws that the board finds provide protection for investors that is comparable to or greater than the stricter of the securities laws of the United States or of New Mexico laws;
- JJ. "registration" means an approval or board action that authorizes a company to be a holding company with respect to a company that holds or applies for a gaming license or that relates to other persons required to be registered under the Gaming Control Act;
- KK. "regulation" means a rule, standard, directive or statement of general applicability that effectuates the law or policy or describes the procedures of the board, but "regulation" does not include:
- (1) a statement concerning only the internal management of the board and not affecting the rights or procedures available to any licensee or other person;
 - (2) a declaratory ruling;
 - (3) an interagency memorandum; or

- (4) the board's decision in a contested case or relating to the application for a license;
- LL. "subsidiary" means any corporation or company, all or any part of whose outstanding equity securities are owned, subject to a power or right of control, or held, with power to vote, by a holding company or intermediary company; and

MM. "work permit" means any card, certificate or permit issued by the board, whether denominated as a work permit, registration card or otherwise, authorizing the employment of the holder as a gaming employee. A document issued by any governmental authority for any employment other than gaming is not a valid work permit for the purposes of the Gaming Control Act.

Section 4. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING CONTROL BOARD CREATED. --

A. The "gaming control board" is created and consists of three members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. All members of the board shall be residents of New Mexico and citizens of the United States. One member of the board shall have a minimum of five years of previous employment in a first-level management position in law enforcement, and one member of the board shall be a licensed certified public accountant in New Mexico who has had at least five years of public accountancy practice experience.

B. The members of the board shall be appointed for terms of five years, except, of the members who are first appointed, the member with law enforcement experience shall be

appointed for a term of five years, the member who is a certified public accountant shall be appointed for a term of four years and the third member shall be appointed for a term of three years.

Thereafter, all members shall be appointed for terms of five years.

- C. Vacancies on the board shall be filled within thirty days by the governor with the consent of the senate for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy occurs. A person appointed to fill a vacancy shall meet all qualification requirements of the office established in this section.
- D. The governor shall appoint a chair annually from the board's membership.
- E. No more than two members of the board shall be from the same political party.
- F. The members of the board shall be full-time state officials and shall receive a salary set by the governor.
- G. The special investigations division of the department of public safety shall conduct background investigations of all members of the board prior to confirmation by the senate. To assist the department of public safety in this background investigation, the prospective board member shall furnish a disclosure statement to the department on a form provided by the department and requiring that information deemed by the department as necessary for completion of a detailed and thorough background investigation. As a minimum, the required information shall include:

	(1)	a full	set	of	fi ng	erpr	i nts	made	by	a	law
enforcement	agency	on	forms	supp	lie	d by	the	depa	rtmen	t;		

- (2) complete information and details with respect to the prospective board member's antecedents, habits, character, criminal records, business activities and business associates covering at least a ten-year period immediately preceding the date of submitting the disclosure statement; and
- (3) a complete description of any equity interest held in a business connected with the gaming industry.
- H. A prospective board member shall provide any assistance or information requested by the department of public safety or the governor and shall cooperate in any inquiry or investigation of the prospective board member's fitness or qualifications to hold the office to which he is appointed. The senate shall refuse to confirm a prospective board member if it has reasonable cause to believe that the prospective board member has:
- (1) knowingly misrepresented or omitted a material fact required in a disclosure statement; or
- (2) been convicted of a felony, a gamblingrelated offense or any crime involving fraud, theft or moral
 turpitude within ten years immediately preceding the date of
 submitting a disclosure statement required pursuant to Subsection G
 of this section.
- I. No member of the board or any member of his immediate family or household shall have any financial interest in

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or derive any financial benefit from a business that is regulated by the board, and at the time of taking office, each board member shall file with the secretary of state a sworn statement to that effect.

Section 5. [NEW MATERIAL] MEETINGS -- QUORUM - RECORDS. --

- A. A majority of the qualified membership of the board then in office constitutes a quorum. No action may be taken by the board unless at least two members concur.
- B. Written notice of the time and place of each board meeting shall be given to each member of the board at least ten days prior to the meeting.
- C. Meetings of the board shall be open and public in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, except that the board may have closed meetings to hear security and investigative information.
- D. All proceedings of the board shall be recorded by audio tape or other equivalent verbatim audio recording device.
- E. The chairman of the board, the director or a majority of the members of the board then in office may call a special meeting of the board upon written notice to all members of the board and the director.

Section 6. [NEW MATERIAL] BOARD'S POWERS AND DUTIES. --

A. The board shall develop and implement the state's policy on gaming consistent with the provisions of the Gaming Control Act. It has the duty to fulfill all responsibilities

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assigned to it pursuant to that act and has all authority necessary to carry out those responsibilities. It may delegate authority to the director, but it retains accountability. The board is an adjunct agency.

B. The board shall:

- (1) employ the director;
- (2) make the final decision on issuance, denial, suspension and revocation of all licenses pursuant to and consistent with the provisions of the Gaming Control Act;
- (3) develop, adopt and promulgate all regulations necessary to implement and administer the provisions of the Gaming Control Act;
- (4) conduct itself, or employ a hearing officer to conduct, all hearings required by the provisions of the Gaming Control Act and any other hearings it deems appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities;
 - (5) meet at least once each month; and
- (6) prepare and submit an annual report in December of each year to the governor and the legislature covering activities of the board in the most recently completed fiscal year, a summary of gaming activities in the state and any recommended changes in or additions to the laws relating to gaming in the state.

C. The board may:

(1) impose civil fines not to exceed ten thousand

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dollars (\$10,000) for the first violation and fifteen thousand
dollars (\$15,000) for subsequent violations of any prohibitory
provision of the Gaming Control Act or any prohibitory provision of
a regulation adopted pursuant to that act;

- (2) conduct investigations, subpoena persons and documents to compel access to or for the production of books, papers, records or memoranda in the custody or control of any licensee or compel the appearance of employees of a licensee or other persons for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with any provision of the Gaming Control Act or a regulation adopted pursuant to its provisions;
- (3) administer oaths and take depositions to the same extent and subject to the same limitations as would apply if the deposition were pursuant to discovery rules in a civil action in the district court;
- (4) sue and be sued subject to the limitations of the Tort Claims Act;
- (5) contract for the provision of goods and services necessary to carry out its responsibilities;
- (6) conduct audits of applicants, licensees and persons affiliated with licensees;
- (7) inspect all places where gaming is conducted or gaming devices are manufactured, sold or distributed and inspect all equipment and supplies in those places;
 - (8) summarily seize and remove from places

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inspected and impound any equipment, supplies, documents or records for the purpose of examination or inspection; and

- (9) except for the powers specified in Paragraphs(1) and (4) of this subsection, carry out all or part of any of the foregoing powers and activities through the director.
- Section 7. [NEW MATERIAL] BOARD REGULATIONS--DISCRETIONARY

 REGULATIONS--PROCEDURE--REQUIRED PROVISIONS.--
 - A. The board may adopt any regulation:
- $\hbox{ (1) consistent with the provisions of the $Gaming} \\ \hbox{ Control Act; and }$
- (2) deemed necessary by it to implement the provisions of the Gaming Control Act.
- No regulation shall be adopted, amended or repealed В. without a public hearing on the proposed action before the board or a hearing officer designated by it. The public hearing shall be held in Santa Fe. Notice of the subject matter of the regulation, the action proposed to be taken, the time and place of the hearing, the manner in which interested persons may present their views and the method by which copies of the proposed regulation, amendment or repeal may be obtained shall be published once at least thirty days prior to the hearing date in a newspaper of general circulation and mailed at least thirty days prior to the hearing date to all persons who have made a written request for advance notice of All regulations and actions taken on regulations shall be heari ng. filed in accordance with the State Rules Act.

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C. The board shall adopt regulations:
(1) prescribing the method and form of
application to be followed by applicants for licenses;
(2) prescribing the information to be furnished
by any applicant or licensee concerning his antecedents, habits,
character, associates, criminal records, business activities and
financial affairs, past or present;
(3) requiring work permits for gaming employees
and prescribing the information to be furnished by a licensee about
his gaming employees;
(4) requiring the fingerprinting or other
reliable methods of identification of applicants;
(5) prescribing the manner and procedure of all
hearings conducted by the board or a hearing officer;
(6) requiring an applicant to pay all or part of
the fees and costs of investigation of the applicant as determined
by the board;
(7) prescribing the manner and method of
collection and payment of fees and the issuance of licenses;
(8) for authorized gaming, defining the area,
games and gaming devices permitted and the methods of operation of
the games and gaming devices;
(9) for authorized gaming, establishing hours of

operation;

(10)

prescribing under what conditions the

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2	revocation of a license;
3	(11) governing the manufacture, sale,
4	distribution, repair and servicing of gaming devices and associated
5	equi pment;
6	(12) requiring any applicant or licensee to waive
7	any privilege with respect to any testimony at any hearing or
8	meeting of the board, except a privilege afforded by the
9	constitutions of the United States or New Mexico;
10	(13) governing the specifications for approval
11	and licensing of gaming machines;
12	(14) governing accounting procedures, security,
13	collection and verification procedures required of licensees and
14	matters regarding financial responsibility of licensees;
15	(15) establishing grounds and procedures for the
16	denial, suspension or revocation of a license;
17	(16) prescribing what shall be considered to be
18	an unsuitable method of operation;
19	(17) restricting access to confidential
20	information obtained under the Gaming Control Act and ensuring that
21	the confidentiality of such information is maintained and
22	protected;
23	(18) prescribing financial reporting and internal

nonpayment of a gambling debt is grounds for suspension or

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(19) prescribing the manner in which winnings,

control requirements for gaming operator licensees;

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- (20) requiring audits of the financial statements of all gaming operator licensees;
- (21) requiring periodic financial reports from each gaming operator licensee consistent with standards and intervals prescribed by the board;
- (22) prescribing the procedures to be followed by gaming operator licensees for the exclusion of certain persons from gaming establishments;
- (23) prescribing the procedures to be followed by gaming operator licensees for cash transactions; and
- (24) establishing criteria and conditions for the operation of progressive systems.

Section 8. [NEW MATERIAL] DIRECTOR--EMPLOYMENT--QUALIFICATIONS.--

- A. The director shall be employed by and serve at the pleasure of the board.
- B. The director shall have had at least five years of responsible administrative experience in public or business administration.

Section 9. [NEW MATERIAL] DIRECTOR--DUTIES. --

- A. The director shall implement the policies of the board.
 - B. The director shall employ all personnel of the

board, who shall be covered employees pursuant to the provisions of the Personnel Act. Among those personnel he shall employ and designate an appropriate number of individuals as law enforcement officers subject to proper certification pursuant to the Law Enforcement Training Act.

C. The director shall establish those units he determines are appropriate to administer the provisions of the Gaming Control Act.

D. The director:

- (1) may delegate authority to subordinates as he deems necessary and appropriate, clearly delineating the delegated authority and the limitations on it, if any;
- (2) shall take administrative action by issuing orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the Gaming Control Act and regulations of the board, to assure implementation of and compliance with the provisions of that act and those regulations;
- (3) may conduct research and studies that will improve the operations of the board and the provision of services to the citizens of the state;
- (4) may provide courses of instruction and practical training for employees of the board and other persons involved in the activities regulated by the board with the objectives of improving operations of the board and achieving compliance with the law and regulations;
 - (5) shall prepare an annual budget for the board

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and submit it to the board for its approval; and

(6) shall make recommendations to the board of proposed regulations and any legislative changes needed to provide better administration of the Gaming Control Act and fair and efficient regulation of gaming activities in the state.

Section 10. [NEW MATERIAL] CONFLICTS OF INTEREST--BOARD-DIRECTOR. --

A. In addition to all other provisions of New Mexico law regarding conflicts of interest of state officials and employees, a member of the board, the director or any person residing in the household of a member of the board or the director shall not:

- (1) directly or indirectly, individually, as a member of a partnership or other association, or as a stockholder, director or officer of a corporation, have an interest in a business licensed pursuant to the Gaming Control Act; or
- (2) accept or agree to accept any economic opportunity, gift, loan, gratuity, special discount, favor, hospitality or service having an aggregate value of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in any calendar year from a person licensed or applying for a license pursuant to the Gaming Control Act.
- B. If a member of the board, the director or any person residing in the household of any of the named persons violates any provision of this section or Subsection I of Section 4 of the Gaming Control Act, the member of the board or the director shall

be removed from his office or position.

Section 11. [NEW MATERIAL] PERMITTED GAMING--RACETRACKS--MACHINE GAMING--NET TAKE DISTRIBUTIONS.--

- A. A racetrack licensed by the state racing commission pursuant to the Horse Racing Act to conduct live horse races or simulcast races may conduct machine gaming on its premises where live racing is conducted if the racetrack is licensed as a gaming operator pursuant to the Gaming Control Act and regulations adopted to implement and enforce that act.
- B. A racetrack's gaming operator's license shall automatically become void if:
- (1) the racetrack no longer holds an active license to conduct pari-mutuel wagering; or
- (2) the racetrack fails to maintain ninety percent of the number of racing days and conduct ninety percent of the number of live horse races as it did in the 1994 calendar year, unless otherwise approved by the board in consultation with the state racing commission.
- C. The gaming operator's license of a racetrack that did not conduct live racing in 1994 shall automatically become void if:
- (1) the racetrack no longer holds an active license to conduct pari-mutuel wagering; or
- (2) the racetrack fails to conduct that number of live horse races on that number of racing days that would represent

the minimum number of the horse races and racing days conducted by any racetrack in New Mexico in the 1994 calendar year, unless otherwise approved by the board in consultation with the state racing commission.

- D. No license shall be issued to a racetrack that has dismantled or removed any part of the facilities required for the operation of the track, including offices, stables, sheds or patron seating or shelter, within two years prior to the date on which the Gaming Control Act becomes effective.
- E. A gaming operator licensee that is a racetrack may have an unlimited number of gaming machines, provided that the number of gaming machines to be located on the licensee's premises is specified in the gaming operator's license.
- F. A gaming operator licensee that is a racetrack shall pay:
- (1) twenty and eighteen hundredths percent of the net take of each gaming machine to the New Mexico horsemen's association, of which percentage one-fourth of one percent shall be distributed to the New Mexico horsemen's association benevolence fund and the balance shall be distributed to the appropriate New Mexico purse enhancement funds; and
- (2) four and eighty-two hundredths percent to the New Mexico horse breeders' association for the New Mexico breeder incentive fund.

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G. A gaming operator licensee that is a racetrack shall

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submit an accounting of distributions made pursuant to Paragraphs
(1) and (2) of Subsection F of this section to the board by
December 31 of each calendar year.

H. Gaming machines may be played on the premises of a licensed racetrack only on days when the racetrack conducts live horse races or simulcast races and during times established by regulation of the board, which shall provide for at least twelve hours a day.

Section 12. [NEW MATERIAL] PERMITTED GAMING--CERTAIN

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS--MACHINE GAMING--NET TAKE DISTRIBUTIONS.--

A. A nonprofit organization may conduct machine gaming on its premises if the nonprofit organization is licensed as a gaming operator pursuant to the Gaming Control Act and the regulations adopted to implement and enforce that act and if the nonprofit organization:

- (1) is an organization described in Section 501(c)(8), (10), (19) or (23) of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(a) of that code;
- (3) has been in continuous existence in the state since before January 1, 1994.
- B. No more than twenty-five gaming machines may be offered for play on the premises of a nonprofit organization having

a gaming operator's license. No gaming machine that dispenses cash or coins directly from the machine may be offered for play on the premises of a nonprofit organization having a gaming operator's license.

- C. No gaming machine on the premises of a nonprofit organization having a gaming operator's license may award a prize that exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- D. Nonprofit organizations having a gaming operator's license shall distribute a minimum of twenty percent of the net take of each gaming machine to organizations with at least one office located in New Mexico that are described in Section 501(c)(3) of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and have received an exemption from payment of federal income taxes pursuant to Section 501(a) of that code. No money shall be distributed from the proceeds of gaming machines to organizations described in that section by which an officer, director or employee or a family member of an officer, director or employee is employed or will directly benefit.
- E. Nonprofit organizations having a gaming operator's license shall submit an accounting of distributions made pursuant to Subsection D of this section to the board by December 31 of each calendar year.
- F. Gaming machines may be played on the premises of a nonprofit organization having a gaming operator's license Sunday through Saturday from 12:00 noon until 12:00 midnight.

Section 13. [NEW MATERIAL] OTHER GAMING NOT TO BE
LICENSED. -- No gaming other than the gaming permitted pursuant to
Sections 11 and 12 of the Gaming Control Act shall be licensed in
the state pursuant to that act.

Section 14. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSE REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN
ACTIVITIES. --

- A. No person shall engage in gaming unless he is licensed as a gaming operator.
- B. No person shall sell or distribute in the state any gaming device or associated equipment unless he is licensed as a distributor.
- C. No person shall manufacture, assemble, program or make modifications to a gaming device for use or play in this state or for distribution outside of this state unless he is licensed as a manufacturer.
- D. No person shall possess or control a place where there is an unlicensed gaming machine. Any unlicensed gaming machine, except one in the possession of a licensee while awaiting licensure of the machine, is subject to forfeiture and confiscation by any law enforcement agency or officer.
- E. No person shall service or repair a gaming device or associated equipment unless he is licensed as a service technician.
- F. No person shall engage in any activity for which the board requires a license or permit without obtaining the license or permit.

1	Section	15.	[NEW MA	ATERI A	L] LI CENS	URE-	- APPLI CATI	ON
2	A.	The	board	shal l	establ i sh	the	fol l owi ng	cate

A. The board shall establish the following categories of licenses:

- (1) manufacturers;
- (2) distributors;
- (3) operators;
- (4) machines:
- (5) service technicians; or
- (6) any other category of license deemed necessary for secure, orderly, effective and efficient control and operation of gaming in the state.
- B. No licensee shall hold more than one type of license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act or own a majority interest in, manage or otherwise control a holder of another type of license issued pursuant to the provisions of that act.
- C. Applicants for a license shall apply on forms provided by the board and furnish all information requested by the board. Submission of an application constitutes consent to a credit check of the applicant and all persons having a substantial interest in the applicant and any other background investigations required pursuant to the Gaming Control Act or deemed necessary by the board.
- D. All licenses issued by the board pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be reviewed for renewal annually,

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unless revoked, suspended, canceled or terminated.

- E. No license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act shall be transferred or assigned.
 - F. The application for a license shall include:
 - (1) the name of the proposed licensee;
 - (2) the location of the proposed operation;
- (3) the gaming devices to be operated, supplied, distributed or serviced;
- (4) the names of all persons directly or indirectly interested in the business of the applicant and the nature of such interest; and
- (5) such other information and details as the board may require.
- G. The board shall furnish to the applicant supplemental forms that the applicant shall complete and file with the application. Such supplemental forms shall require, but shall not be limited to, complete information and details with respect to the applicant's antecedents, habits, character, criminal records, business activities, financial affairs and business associates, covering at least a ten-year period immediately preceding the date of filing of the application.

Section 16. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSE FEES. --

- A. The following license fees shall be paid to the board:
 - (1) manufacturer's license, twenty thousand

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dollars (\$20,000) for the initial license and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for annual renewal;

- (2) distributor's license, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the initial license and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for annual renewal;
- (3) operator's license for a racetrack, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for the initial license and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for annual renewal; operator's license for a nonprofit organization, one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the initial license and two hundred dollars (\$200) for annual renewal; and
- (4) for each separate gaming machine licensed, five hundred dollars (\$500) initially and one hundred dollars (\$100) annually for renewal.
- B. The board shall establish the license fee for service technicians and the fee for any other license or permit by regulation, but no fee established by the board shall exceed one hundred dollars (\$100). The board shall also establish by regulation a nonrefundable application fee of no more than five hundred dollars (\$500) to be charged to any applicant.

Section 17. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING OPERATOR LICENSEES--GENERAL PROVISIONS--PLAYER AGE LIMIT--RULES FOR PLACEMENT.--

A. An applicant for licensure as a gaming operator shall submit with the application a plan for assisting in the prevention, education and treatment of compulsive gambling. The

plan shall include regular educational training sessions for employees. Plan approval is a condition of issuance of the license.

- B. Gaming operator licensees shall be granted a license to operate a specific number of machines on the premises identified in the license application consistent with the Gaming Control Act and regulations adopted pursuant to that act and shall be granted a license for each gaming machine.
- C. A gaming operator licensee that desires to change the number of machines in operation on his premises shall apply to the board for an amendment to his license authorizing a change in the number of machines.
- D. Gaming machines may be available for play only in an area restricted to persons twenty-one years of age or older. A gaming operator licensee shall erect a permanent physical barrier to allow for multiple uses of the premises by persons of all ages. For purposes of this section, "permanent physical barrier" means a floor-to-ceiling wall separating the general areas from the restricted areas. The entrance to the area where gaming machines are located shall display a sign that the premises are restricted to persons twenty-one years or older. Persons under the age of twenty-one shall not enter the premises where gaming machines are located.
- E. No gaming operator licensee shall have automated teller machines on the premises.

- F. No gaming operator licensee shall provide, allow, contract or arrange to provide alcohol or food at reduced prices as an incentive or enticement to gamble.
 - G. No nonprofit organization shall be granted a license as a gaming operator if gaming is intended as its primary business or activity.

Section 18. [NEW MATERIAL] ACTION BY BOARD ON APPLICATIONS. --

- A. Any person that the board determines is qualified to receive a license pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act, having due consideration for the proper protection of the health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the inhabitants of this state and the declared policy of this state, may be issued a license. The burden of proving qualifications is on the applicant.
- B. An application to receive a license shall not be granted unless the board is satisfied that the applicant is:
- (1) a person of good moral character, honesty and integrity;
- (2) a person whose prior activities, criminal record, if any, reputation, habits and associations do not pose a threat to the public interest or to the effective regulation and control of gaming or create or enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair or illegal practices, methods and activities in the conduct of gaming or the carrying on of the business and financial

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arrangements incidental thereto; and

- (3) in all other respects qualified to be licensed consistent with the laws of this state.
- C. A license shall not be granted pursuant to the Gaming Control Act unless the applicant has satisfied the board that:
- the applicant has adequate business probity,
 competence and experience in business or gaming;
- (2) the proposed financing of the applicant is adequate for the nature of the proposed license and from a suitable source; any lender or other source of money or credit that the board finds does not meet the standards set forth in Subsection B of this section shall be deemed unsuitable; and
- (3) the applicant is sufficiently capitalized under standards set by the board to conduct the business covered by the license applied for.
- D. An application to receive a license constitutes a request for a determination of the applicant's general moral character, integrity and ability to participate or engage in or be associated with gaming. Any written or oral statement made in the course of an official proceeding of the board or by any witness testifying under oath that is relevant to the purpose of the proceeding is absolutely privileged and does not impose liability for defamation or constitute a ground for recovery in any civil action.

E. The board shall investigate the qualifications of
each applicant before any license is issued by the board and shall
continue to observe and monitor the conduct of all licensees and
the persons having a material involvement directly or indirectly
with a licensed gaming operation.

- F. The board has the authority to deny any application or limit, condition, restrict, revoke or suspend any license for any reasonable cause.
- G. The board may issue or deny a license to the applicant. The board may limit or place those reasonable conditions it deems necessary to the public interest upon any license for which application has been made.
- H. After the issuance of the license, it shall continue in effect upon proper payment of the initial and renewal license fees, subject to the power of the board to revoke, suspend, condition or limit licenses.
- I. The board has full and absolute power and authority to deny any application for any cause it deems reasonable. If an application is denied, the board shall prepare and file its written decision upon which its order denying the application is based.

Section 19. [NEW MATERIAL] INVESTIGATION FOR LICENSES. -Within thirty days after filing of an application and receipt of
such supplemental information as the board may require, the board
shall commence the investigation of the applicant and shall conduct
those proceedings in accordance with applicable regulations as the

board may	deem	necessary
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Section 20. [NEW MATERIAL] ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPANIES. -- In order to be eligible to receive a license, a company shall:

- A. be incorporated or otherwise organized and in good standing in this state or incorporated or otherwise organized in another state and qualified to do business in this state;
- B. comply with all of the requirements of the laws of this state pertaining to the company; and
- C. maintain a ledger in the principal office of the company in this state, which shall:
- (1) at all times reflect the ownership of every class of security issued by the company; and
- (2) be available for inspection by the board at all reasonable times without notice.
- Section 21. [NEW MATERIAL] REGISTRATION WITH BOARD BY COMPANY APPLICANTS--REQUIRED INFORMATION.--A company that applies for a license shall provide the following information to the board on forms provided by the board:
- A. the organization, financial structure and nature of the business to be operated, including the names and personal history of all officers, directors and key executives;
- B. the rights and privileges acquired by the holders of different classes of authorized securities;
 - C. the terms and conditions of all outstanding loans,

mortgages, trust deeds, pledges or any other indebtedness or security device pertaining to the proposed gaming operation or other licensed activity in this state;

- D. remuneration to persons other than directors, officers and key executives exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per year;
- E. bonus and profit-sharing arrangements within the company;
- F. management and service contracts pertaining to the proposed gaming operation or other licensed activity in this state;
- G. balance sheets and profit and loss statements for at least the three preceding fiscal years, or, if the company has not been in business for a period of three years, balance sheets and profit and loss statements from the time of its commencement of business operations and projected for three years from the time of its commencement of business operations. All balance sheets and profit and loss statements shall be certified by independent certified public accountants; and
- H. any further financial data that the board may deem necessary or appropriate for the protection of the state or licensed gaming, or both.
- Section 22. [NEW MATERIAL] INDIVIDUAL LICENSING OF

 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND OTHER PERSONS. -- All officers, directors,
 equity security holders of five percent or more, partners, general
 partners, limited partners, trustees and beneficiaries of the

company that holds or has applied for a license shall be licensed individually, according to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act, and if, in the judgment of the board, the public interest will be served by requiring any or all of the company's key executives to be licensed, the company shall require those persons to apply for a license in accordance with the laws and requirements in effect at the time the board requires the licensing. A person who is required to be licensed by this section shall apply for a license within thirty days after becoming an officer, director, equity security holder of five percent or more, partner, general partner, limited partner of five percent or more, trustee, beneficiary or key executive. A person who is required to be licensed pursuant to a decision of the board shall apply for a license within thirty days after the board so requests.

Section 23. [NEW MATERIAL] REQUIREMENTS IF COMPANY IS OR BECOMES SUBSIDIARY--INVESTIGATIONS--RESTRICTIONS ON UNSUITABLE PERSONS--OTHER REQUIREMENTS.--

A. If the company applying for or holding a license is or becomes a subsidiary, each nonpublicly traded holding company and intermediary company with respect to the subsidiary company shall:

- (1) qualify to do business in New Mexico; and
- (2) register with the board and furnish the board the following information:
 - (a) a complete list of all beneficial owners

1	of five percent or more of its equity securities, which shall be
2	updated within thirty days after any change;
3	(b) the names of all corporate officers a

- (b) the names of all corporate officers and directors within thirty days of their appointment or election;
- $\mbox{(c)} \quad \mbox{the organization, financial structure} \\ \mbox{and nature of the business it operates;} \\$
- (d) the terms, position, rights and privileges of the different classes of securities outstanding;
- (e) the terms on which its securities are to be, and during the preceding three years have been, offered to the public or otherwise;
- (f) the terms and conditions of all outstanding loans, mortgages, trust deeds, pledges or any other indebtedness or security device pertaining to the applicant or licensee;
- (g) the extent of the securities holdings or other interest in the holding company or intermediary company of all officers, directors, key executives, underwriters, partners, principals, trustees or any direct or beneficial owner, and the amount of any remuneration paid them as compensation for their services, in the form of salary, wages, fees or by contract, pertaining to the licensee;
- (h) remuneration to persons other than directors, officers and key executives exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per year;

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- management and service contracts pertaining to the licensee;
- options existing or to be created in respect to their securities or other interests;
- (1) balance sheets and profit and loss statements, certified by independent certified public accountants, for not more than the three preceding fiscal years, or, if the holding company or intermediary company has not been in existence more than three years, balance sheets and profit and loss statements from the time of its establishment, together with projections for three years from the time of its establishment;
- any further financial statements (m) necessary or appropriate for the protection of the state, licensed gaming, or both; and
- an annual profit and loss statement and (n) an annual balance sheet, and a copy of its annual federal income tax return, within thirty days after the return is filed with the federal government.
- All equity security holders of five percent or more of a holding company or intermediary company shall apply for and be issued a license.
- The board may in its discretion make such investigations concerning the officers, directors, underwriters,

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security holders, partners, principals, trustees or direct or beneficial owners of any interest in any holding company or intermediary company as it deems necessary, either at the time of initial registration or at any time thereafter.

- D. If at any time the board finds that any person owning, controlling or holding with power to vote all or any part of any class of securities of, or any interest in, any holding company or intermediary company is unsuitable to be connected with a licensee, it shall so notify both the unsuitable person and the holding company or intermediary company. The unsuitable person shall immediately offer the securities or other interest to the issuing company for purchase. The company shall purchase the securities or interest offered upon the terms and within the time period ordered by the board.
- E. Beginning upon the date when the board serves notice of a determination of unsuitability pursuant to Subsection D of this section, it is unlawful for the unsuitable person to:
- (1) receive any dividend or interest upon any securities held in the holding company or intermediary company, or any dividend, payment or distribution of any kind from the holding company or intermediary company;
- (2) exercise, directly or indirectly or through any proxy, trustee or nominee, any voting right conferred by the securities or interest; or
 - (3) receive any remuneration in any form from the

licensee, or from any holding company or intermediary company with respect to that licensee, for services rendered or otherwise.

- F. A holding company or intermediary company subject to the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall not make any public offering of any of its equity securities unless such public offering has been approved by the board.
- G. This section does not apply to publicly traded corporations, the stock of which is traded on recognized stock exchanges, which shall instead comply with the provisions of Section 24 of the Gaming Control Act.

Section 24. [NEW MATERIAL] REGISTRATION OF PUBLICLY TRADED CORPORATIONS. --

- A. If a company applying for or holding a license is or becomes a publicly traded corporation, the publicly traded corporation shall register with the board and provide the following information:
- (1) the ownership of record of persons holding five percent or more of the outstanding shares of any class of equity securities issued by the publicly traded corporation; the ledger may initially consist of a copy of its latest list of record equity securities holders and thereafter be maintained by adding a copy of such material as it is regularly received from the transfer agent for its equity securities of any class that is outstanding;
- (2) the names of all officers within thirty days of their appointment;

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- (3) the names of all directors within thirty days of their election or appointment;
- (4) the organization, financial structure and nature of the businesses it operates;
- (5) the terms, position, rights and privileges of the different classes of securities outstanding;
- (6) the terms on which its securities are to be, and during the preceding three years have been, offered to the public or otherwise initially issued by it;
- (7) the terms and conditions of all outstanding loans, mortgages, trust deeds, pledges or any other indebtedness or security device pertaining directly or indirectly to the licensee;
- (8) remuneration exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per year paid to persons other than directors, officers and key executives who are actively and directly engaged in the administration or supervision of the gaming activities of the licensee;
- (9) bonus and profit-sharing arrangements within the publicly traded corporation directly or indirectly relating to the gaming activities of the licensee;
- (10) management and service contracts of the publicly traded corporation pertaining to the licensee;
- (11) options existing or to be created in respect of its equity securities;
 - (12) balance sheets and profit and loss

statements, certified by independent certified public accountants, for not less than the three preceding fiscal years. These balance sheets and profit and loss statements may be those filed by it with or furnished by it to another government agency that requires the filing of substantially similar balance sheets;

- (13) any further financial statements deemed necessary or appropriate for the protection of the state, licensed gaming, or both; and
- (14) a description of the publicly traded corporation's affiliated companies and intermediary companies, and the various gaming licenses and approvals obtained by such entities.
- B. The board shall consider the following criteria in determining whether to issue a registration to a publicly traded corporation:
- (1) the business history of the applicant, including its record of financial stability, integrity and success of its gaming operations in other jurisdictions;
- (2) the current business activities and interest of the applicant, as well as those of its officers, promoters, lenders and other sources of financing, or any other individuals associated therewith;
- (3) the current financial structure of the applicant, as well as changes that could reasonably be undisputed to occur to that financial structure as a consequence of the

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proposed action of the applicant;

- the present and proposed compensation arrangement between the applicant and its directors, officers, key executives, securities holders, lenders or other sources of financing;
- the equity investment, commitment or **(5)** contribution of present or prospective directors, key executives, investors, lenders or other sources of financing; and
- **(6)** the dealings and arrangements, prospective or otherwise, between the applicant and any investment bankers, promoters, finders or lenders and other sources of financing.
- The board may issue an order of registration upon receipt of a proper application and consideration of the criteria set forth in Subsection B of this section if it finds that the registration would not be contrary to the public interest or the policy set forth in the Gaming Control Act.

Section 25. [NEW MATERIAL] INDIVIDUAL LICENSING OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND KEY EXECUTIVES -- REMOVAL FROM POSITION IF FOUND UNSUITABLE OR IF LICENSE IS DENIED OR REVOKED--SUSPENSION OF SUITABILITY BY BOARD. --

Each officer, director and key executive of a holding company, intermediary company or publicly traded corporation that the board determines is or is to become actively and directly engaged in the administration or supervision of, or any other significant involvement with, the activities of the

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subsidiary licensee or applicant shall apply for and be issued a finding of suitability therefor.

If any officer, director or key executive of a holding company, intermediary company or publicly traded corporation required to be found suitable pursuant to Subsection A of this section fails to apply for a finding of suitability within thirty days after being requested to do so by the board, or is not found suitable by the board, or if his finding of suitability is revoked after appropriate findings by the board, the holding company, intermediary company or publicly traded corporation shall immediately remove that officer, director or key executive from any office or position in which the person is engaged in the administration or supervision of, or any other involvement with, the activities of the subsidiary licensee until the person is thereafter found to be suitable. If the board suspends the finding of suitability of any officer, director or key executive, the holding company, intermediary company or publicly traded corporation shall, immediately and for the duration of the suspension, suspend that officer, director or key executive from performance of any duties in which he is actively and directly engaged in administration or supervision of, or any other significant involvement with, the activities of the subsidiary licensee.

Section 26. [NEW MATERIAL] SUITABILITY OF INDIVIDUALS ACQUIRING BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF VOTING SECURITY IN PUBLICLY

TRADED CORPORATION--REPORT OF ACQUISITION--APPLICATION-PROHIBITION. --

- A. Each person who individually or in association with others, acquires, directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of five percent or more of any voting securities in a publicly traded corporation registered with the board may be required to be found suitable if the board has reason to believe that the acquisition of the ownership would otherwise be inconsistent with the declared policy of this state.
- B. Each person who, individually or in association with others, acquires, directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of five percent or more of any class of voting securities of a publicly traded corporation registered with the board shall notify the board within ten days after acquiring such interest.
- C. Each person who, individually or in association with others, acquires, directly or indirectly, the beneficial ownership of more than ten percent of any class of voting securities of a publicly traded corporation registered with the board, shall apply to the board for a finding of suitability within thirty days after acquiring such interest.
- D. Institutional investors that have been exempted from or have received a waiver of suitability requirements pursuant to regulations adopted by the board are not required to comply with this section.
 - E. Any person required by the board or by this section

to be found suitable shall:

- (1) apply for a finding of suitability within thirty days after the board requests that he do so; and
- (2) together with the application, deposit with the board a sum of money that will be adequate to pay the reasonable costs and charges incurred in the investigation and processing of the application, and deposit such additional sums as are required by the board to pay final costs and charges.
- F. Any person required by the board or this section to be found suitable who subsequently is found unsuitable by the board shall not hold directly or indirectly the beneficial ownership of any security of a publicly traded corporation that is registered with the board beyond that period of time prescribed by the board.
- G. The board may, but is not required to, deem a person qualified to hold a license or finding of suitability as required by this section if such person currently holds a valid license or finding of suitability issued by gaming regulatory authorities in another jurisdiction, provided that the board finds that such other jurisdiction has conducted a thorough investigation of the applicant and has criteria substantially similar to those of the board to determine when a person is to be found suitable or to obtain a license.

Section 27. [NEW MATERIAL] REPORT OF PROPOSED ISSUANCE OR
TRANSFER OF SECURITIES--REPORT OF CHANGE IN CORPORATE OFFICERS AND
DIRECTORS--APPROVAL OF BOARD.--

A. Before a licensed company, other than a publicly traded corporation, may issue or transfer five percent or more of its securities to any person, it shall file a report of its proposed action with the board, which report shall request the approval of the board. The board shall have ninety days within which to approve or deny the request. If the board fails to act in ninety days, the request is deemed approved. If the board denies the request, the company shall not issue or transfer five percent or more of its securities to the person about whom the request was made.

- B. A licensed company shall file a report of each change of the corporate officers and directors with the board within thirty days of such change. The board shall have ninety days from the date the report is filed within which to approve or disapprove such change. During the ninety-day period and thereafter, if the board does not disapprove the change, an officer or director shall be entitled to exercise all powers of the office to which he was so elected or appointed.
- C. A licensed company shall report to the board in writing any change in company personnel who have been designated as key executives. The report shall be made no later than thirty days after the change.
- D. The board may require that any licensed company furnish the board with a copy of its federal income tax return within thirty days after the return is filed with the federal

government.

Section 28. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSING OF MANUFACTURERS OF GAMING DEVICES -- EXCEPTION -- DISPOSITION OF GAMING DEVICES. --

- A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsections B and C of this section, it is unlawful for any person to operate, carry on, conduct or maintain any form of manufacturing of any gaming device for use or play in New Mexico or any form of manufacturing of any gaming device in New Mexico for use or play outside of New Mexico without first procuring and maintaining a manufacturer's license.
- B. A company that holds a gaming operator's license or any of its registered holding companies may ship gaming devices to affiliates licensed to conduct gaming operations in other jurisdictions, or receive shipments of gaming devices from those affiliates.
- C. A company that holds a gaming operator's license or the holding company of the licensed company may, within two years after cessation of business, upon specific approval by the board, dispose of by sale in a manner approved by the board any or all of its gaming devices.
- D. Any person whom the board determines is a suitable person to receive a license under the provisions of this section may be issued a manufacturer's license.
- E. If the board determines that a person is unsuitable to receive or hold a manufacturer's license:

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- (1) no new gaming device manufactured by the person may be approved for use in this state;
- (2) any previously approved gaming device manufactured by the person is subject to revocation of approval if the reasons for the denial of the license also apply to that gaming device;
- (3) no new gaming device or associated equipment made by the manufacturer may be distributed, sold, transferred or offered for use or play in New Mexico; and
- (4) any association or agreement between the manufacturer and a licensed distributor in New Mexico shall be terminated, unless otherwise provided by the board; an agreement between a manufacturer of gaming devices and a licensed distributor in New Mexico shall be deemed to include a provision for its termination without liability on the part of the licensed distributor upon a finding by the board that the manufacturer is unsuitable. Failure to include that condition in the agreement is not a defense in any action brought pursuant to this section to terminate the agreement.
- F. A gaming device shall not be used and offered for play by a licensed gaming operator unless it is identical in all material aspects to a model that has been specifically tested and approved by:
 - (1) the board;
 - (2) a laboratory selected by the board; or

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- gaming officials in Nevada or New Jersey after January 1, 1990.
- The board may inspect every gaming device that is G. manufactured:
 - **(1)** for use in New Mexico; or
 - in New Mexico for use outside of New Mexico.
- H. The board may inspect every gaming device that is offered for play within New Mexico by a licensed gaming operator.
- Ι. The board may inspect all associated equipment that is manufactured and sold for use in New Mexico.
- In addition to all other fees and charges imposed by J. the Gaming Control Act, the board may determine, charge and collect an inspection fee from each manufacturer, which shall not exceed the actual cost of inspection and investigation.
- K. The board may prohibit the use of a gaming device, or associated equipment by a gaming operator licensee if it finds that the gaming device or associated equipment does not meet the requirements of this section or is otherwise inimical to the policy of this state concerning gaming.

[NEW MATERIAL] LICENSING OF DISTRIBUTORS OF Section 29. GAMING DEVICES. --

It is unlawful for any person to operate, carry on, conduct or maintain any form of distribution of any gaming device for use or play in New Mexico without first obtaining and maintaining a distributor's license.

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- B. Any person whom the board determines is a suitable person to receive a license under the provisions of this section may be issued a distributor's license.
- C. If the board determines that a person is unsuitable to receive or hold a distributor's license:
- (1) no new gaming device distributed by the person may be approved;
- (2) any previously approved gaming device distributed by the person is subject to revocation of approval if the reasons for the denial of the license also apply to that gaming device;
- (3) no new gaming device or associated equipment distributed by the distributor may be distributed, sold, transferred or offered for use or play in New Mexico; and
- (4) any association or agreement between the distributor and a licensed gaming operator shall be terminated, unless otherwise provided by the board. An agreement between a distributor of gaming devices and a licensed gaming operator shall be deemed to include a provision for its termination without liability on the part of either party upon a finding by the board that the other party is unsuitable. Failure to include that condition in the agreement is not a defense in any action brought pursuant to this section to terminate the agreement.
- D. The board may inspect every gaming device that is distributed for use in New Mexico.

- E. The board may inspect all associated equipment that is distributed for use in New Mexico.
- F. In addition to all other fees and charges imposed by the Gaming Control Act, the board may determine, charge and collect an inspection fee from each distributor, which shall not exceed the actual cost of inspection and investigation.

Section 30. [NEW MATERIAL] SUITABILITY OR LICENSING OF
CERTAIN PERSONS FURNISHING SERVICES OR PROPERTY OR DOING BUSINESS
WITH GAMING LICENSEE--TERMINATION OF ASSOCIATION. --

- A. The board may determine the suitability of any person who furnishes services or property to a licensed gaming operator under any arrangement pursuant to which the person receives compensation based on earnings, profits or receipts from gaming. The board may require the person to comply with the requirements of the Gaming Control Act and with the regulations of the board. If the board determines that the person is unsuitable, it may require the arrangement to be terminated.
- B. The board may require the application of any person for a determination of suitability to be associated with a licensed gaming operator if the person:
- $\hspace{1cm} \hbox{(1)} \hspace{3mm} \hbox{does business on the premises of a gaming} \\ \hbox{establishment; or} \\$
- (2) provides any goods or services to a licensed gaming operator for a compensation that the board finds to be grossly disproportionate to the value of the goods or services.

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If the board determines that a person is unsuitable to be associated with a licensed gaming operator, the association Any agreement that entitles a business other shall be terminated. than gaming to be conducted on the premises of a gaming establishment, or entitles a person other than a licensed gaming operator to conduct business with the licensed gaming operator, is subject to termination upon a finding of unsuitability of the person associated therewith. Every such agreement shall be deemed to include a provision for its termination without liability on the part of the licensed gaming operator upon a finding by the board that the person associated therewith is unsuitable to be associated with the licensed gaming operator. Failure to include that condition in the agreement is not a defense in any action brought pursuant to this section to terminate the agreement. If the application is not presented to the board within thirty days following demand or the unsuitable association is not terminated, the board may pursue any remedy or combination of remedies provided in the Gaming Control Act.

REASONS FOR INVESTIGATIONS BY BOARD--COMPLAINT Section 31. BY BOARD--BOARD TO APPOINT HEARING EXAMINER--REVIEW BY BOARD--ORDER OF BOARD. --

- The board shall make appropriate investigations to:
- (1) determine whether there has been any violation of the Gaming Control Act or of any regulations adopted pursuant to that act;

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- (2) determine any facts, conditions, practices or matters that it may deem necessary or proper to aid in the enforcement of the Gaming Control Act or regulations adopted pursuant to that act;
 - (3) aid in adopting regulations;
- (4) secure information as a basis for recommending legislation relating to the Gaming Control Act; or
- (5) determine whether a licensee is able to meet its financial obligations, including all financial obligations imposed by the Gaming Control Act, as they become due.
- If after any investigation the board is satisfied that a license, registration, finding of suitability or prior approval by the board of any transaction for which approval was required or permitted under the provisions of the Gaming Control Act should be limited, conditioned, suspended or revoked, or that a fine should be levied, the board shall initiate a hearing by filing a complaint and transmitting a copy of it to the licensee, together therewith a summary of evidence in its possession bearing on the matter and the transcript of testimony at any investigative hearing conducted by or on behalf of the board. The complaint shall be a written statement of charges that sets forth in ordinary and concise language the acts or omissions with which the respondent is charged. It shall specify the statutes or regulations that the respondent is alleged to have violated but shall not consist merely of charges raised in the language of the statutes or regulations.

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The summary of the evidence shall be confidential and made available only to the respondent until such time as it is offered into evidence at any public hearing on the matter.

- The respondent shall file an answer within thirty days after service of the complaint.
- D. Upon filing of the complaint the board shall appoint a hearing examiner to conduct further proceedings.
- Ε. The hearing examiner shall conduct proceedings in accordance with the Gaming Control Act and the regulations adopted by the board. After such proceedings as may be required or permitted, the hearing examiner may recommend that the board take any appropriate action, including revocation, suspension, limitation or conditioning of a license, or imposition of a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation.
- F. The hearing examiner shall prepare a written decision containing his recommendation to the board and shall serve it on all parties. Any respondent that disagrees with the hearing examiner's recommendation may request the board, within ten days of service of the recommendation, to review the recommendation.
- If properly requested the board shall review the recommendation. The board may remand the case to the hearing examiner for the presentation of additional evidence upon a showing of good cause why such evidence could not have been presented at the previous hearing.

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H. The board shall by a majority vote accept, reject or

modify the recommendation.

- I. If the board limits, conditions, suspends or revokes any license or imposes a fine or limits, conditions, suspends or revokes any registration, finding of suitability or prior approval, it shall issue its written order therefor.
- J. The board's order is effective unless and until reversed upon judicial review, except that the board may stay its order pending a rehearing or judicial review upon such terms and conditions as it deems proper.

Section 32. [NEW MATERIAL] EMERGENCY ORDERS OF BOARD.--The board may issue an emergency order for suspension, limitation or conditioning of a license, registration, finding of suitability or work permit or may issue an emergency order requiring a licensed gaming establishment to exclude an individual licensee from the premises of the licensed gaming establishment or not to pay an individual licensee any remuneration for services or any profits, income or accruals on his investment in the licensed gaming establishment in the following manner:

A. an emergency order may be issued only when the board believes that:

- (1) any licensee has willfully failed to report, pay or truthfully account for and pay over any fee imposed by the provisions of the Gaming Control Act or willfully attempted in any manner to evade or defeat any such fee or payment thereof;
 - (2) any licensee or gaming employee has cheated

at any gambling game; or

- (3) the emergency order is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, morals, good order or general welfare;
- B. the emergency order shall set forth the grounds upon which it is issued, including a statement of facts constituting the alleged emergency necessitating such action;
- C. the emergency order is effective immediately upon issuance and service upon the licensee or resident agent of the licensee, gaming employee, or, in cases involving registration or findings of suitability, upon issuance and service upon the person or entity involved or resident agent of the entity involved; the emergency order may suspend, limit, condition or take other action in relation to the license of one or more persons in an operation, without affecting other individual licensees or the licensed gaming establishment. The emergency order remains effective until further order of the board or final disposition of the case; and
- D. within five days after issuance of an emergency order, the board shall cause a complaint to be filed and served upon the person or entity involved; thereafter, the person or entity against whom the emergency order has been issued and served is entitled to a hearing before the board and to judicial review of the decision and order of the board in accordance with the provisions of the board's regulations.

Section 33. [NEW MATERIAL] EXCLUSION OR EJECTION OF CERTAIN

PERSONS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS--PERSONS INCLUDED. --

- A. The board shall by regulation provide for the establishment of a list of persons who are to be excluded or ejected from any gaming establishment. The list may include any person whose presence in the establishment is determined by the board to pose a threat to the public interest or to licensed gaming, or both.
- B. In making the determination in Subsection A of this section, the board may consider any:
- (1) prior conviction of a crime that is a felony under state or federal law, a crime involving moral turpitude or a violation of the gaming laws of any jurisdiction;
- (2) violation or conspiracy to violate the provisions of the Gaming Control Act relating to:
- (a) the failure to disclose an interest in a gaming activity for which the person must obtain a license; or
 - (b) willful evasion of fees or taxes;
- (3) notorious or unsavory reputation that would adversely affect public confidence and trust that the gaming industry is free from criminal or corruptive demands; or
- (4) written order of any other governmental agency in this state or any other state that authorizes the exclusion or ejection of the person from an establishment at which gaming is conducted.
 - C. A licensed gaming operator has the right, without

any list established by the board, to exclude or eject any person from its gaming establishment who poses a threat to the public interest or to licensed gaming or for any business reason.

D. Race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry, age, disability or sex shall not be grounds for placing the name of a person upon the list or for exclusion or ejection under Subsection C of this section.

Section 34. [NEW MATERIAL] INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CONTROL

SYSTEMS. --

- A. Each licensed gaming operator shall adopt internal and external control systems that shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for:
- (1) safeguarding its assets and revenues,especially the recording of cash and evidences of indebtedness;
- (2) making and maintaining reliable records, accounts and reports of transactions, operations and events, including reports to the board; and
- (3) a system by which the amount wagered on each gaming machine and the amount paid out by each machine is recorded on a daily basis, which results may be obtained by the board by appropriate means as described in regulations promulgated by the board; all manufacturers will be required to have such a system available for licensed gaming operators for the gaming machines that it supplies for use in New Mexico, and all distributors shall make such a system available to operators.

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- В. The internal control system shall be designed to reasonably ensure that:
 - assets are safeguarded; (1)
 - financial records are accurate and reliable;
- (3) transactions are performed only in accordance with management's general or specific authorization;
- **(4)** transactions are recorded adequately to permit proper reporting of gaming revenue and of fees and taxes, and to maintain accountability of assets;
- access to assets is permitted only in **(5)** accordance with management's specific authorization;
- recorded accountability for assets is **(6)** compared with actual assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any discrepancies; and
- **(7)** functions, duties and responsibilities are appropriately segregated and performed in accordance with sound accounting and management practices by competent, qualified personnel.
- C. Each licensed gaming operator and each applicant for a gaming operator's license shall describe, in the manner the board may approve or require, its administrative and accounting procedures in detail in a written system of internal control. licensed gaming operator and applicant for a gaming operator's license shall submit a copy of its written system to the board. Each written system shall include:

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1	(1) an organizational chart depicting appropriate
2	segregation of functions and responsibilities;
3	(2) a description of the duties and
4	responsibilities of each position shown on the organizational
5	chart;
6	(3) a detailed, narrative description of the
7	administrative and accounting procedures designed to satisfy the
8	requirements of Subsection A of this section;

- a written statement signed by the licensee's chief financial officer and either the licensee's chief executive officer or a licensed owner attesting that the system satisfies the requirements of this section;
- (5) if the written system is submitted by an applicant, a letter from an independent certified public accountant stating that the applicant's written system has been reviewed by the accountant and complies with the requirements of this section; and
 - such other items as the board may require.
- The board shall adopt and publish minimum standards for internal control procedures.
- Section 35. GAMING EMPLOYEES--ISSUANCE OF [NEW MATERIAL] WORK PERMITS -- REVOCATION OF WORK PERMITS. --
- A person shall not be employed as a gaming employee unless the person holds a valid work permit issued by the board.
 - A work permit shall be issued and may be revoked by В.

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the board as provided in regulations adopted by the board.

C. Any person whose work permit has been denied or revoked may seek judicial review as provided in applicable law.

Section 36. [NEW MATERIAL] AGE REQUIREMENT FOR PATRONS AND GAMING EMPLOYEES.--A person under the age of twenty-one years of age shall not:

A. play, be allowed to play, place wagers or collect winnings from, whether personally or through an agent, any game authorized under the Gaming Control Act; or

B. be employed as a gaming employee.

Section 37. [NEW MATERIAL] ACCEPTANCE OF CREDIT INSTRUMENTS

BY LICENSEE. --

- A. A credit instrument evidencing a gaming debt is authorized by the Gaming Control Act and may be enforced by legal process.
- B. A gaming operator licensee or person acting on the licensee's behalf may accept an incomplete credit instrument that is signed by a patron and states the amount of the debt in figures. The licensee may complete the instrument as is necessary for the instrument to be presented for payment.
- C. A gaming operator licensee or person acting on behalf of a licensee:
- (1) shall not accept a credit instrument that is incomplete except as authorized in Subsection B of this section; and

(2) may accept a credit instrument that is
payable to an affiliate or affiliated company or may complete a
credit instrument in the name of an affiliate or affiliated company
as payout if the credit instrument otherwise complies with this
section and the records of the affiliate or an affiliated company
pertaining to the credit instrument are made available to the board
upon request.

- D. This section does not prohibit the establishment of an account by a deposit of cash, recognized traveler's check or any other instrument that is equivalent to cash.
- E. Any person, gaming operator licensee or its agents or employees that violate the provisions of this section are subject only to the penalties provided by regulations of the board. The failure of a person to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations of the board does not invalidate a credit instrument or affect the ability to enforce the credit instrument or the debt that the credit instrument represents.

Section 38. [NEW MATERIAL] FACE VALUE OF CREDIT INSTRUMENT INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF GROSS REVENUE--EXCEPTIONS--CASH RECEIVED IN PAYMENT OF DEBT NOT INCLUDED IN GROSS REVENUE. --

A. For the purposes of the Gaming Control Act, except as otherwise provided in Subsection C of this section, the computation of gross revenue shall include the face value of any credit instrument if, within two years after the last day of the month following the month in which that instrument was accepted by

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the gaming operator licensee, the board determines that:

- (1) the instrument was not signed by the patron or otherwise acknowledged by him in a written form satisfactory to the board:
- (2) the licensee did not have an address for the patron at the time of accepting the instrument, or, in lieu of that address, has not provided the board, within a reasonable time after its request, the current address of the patron to whom the credit was extended;
- (3) the licensee has not provided the board any evidence that the licensee made a reasonable effort to collect the debt;
- (4) the licensee has not provided the board any evidence that the licensee checked the credit history of the patron before extending credit to him;
- (5) the licensee has not produced the instrument within a reasonable time after a request by the board for the instrument unless it:
- (a) is in the possession of a court, governmental agency or financial institution;
- (b) has been returned to the patron upon his partial payment of the instrument and the licensee has obtained a substitute credit instrument for the remaining balance;
- (c) has been stolen and the licensee has made a written report of the theft to the appropriate law

enforcement	agency;	or
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(d) cannot be produced because of any other circumstance that is beyond the licensee's control;

- (6) the signature of the patron on the instrument was forged and the licensee has not made a written report of the forgery to the appropriate law enforcement agency; or
- (7) upon an audit by the board, the licensee requested the auditors not to confirm the unpaid balance of the debit with the patron and there is not other satisfactory means of confirmation.
- B. For the purpose of the Gaming Control Act, the computation of gross revenue shall not include cash or its equivalent that is received in full or partial payment of a debt previously included in the computation of gross revenue pursuant to Subsection A of this section.
- C. The provisions of Subsection A of this section do not apply to any credit instrument that is settled for less than its face amount to:
 - (1) induce a substantial partial payment;
 - (2) compromise a dispute; or
 - (3) obtain a patron's business if:
- (a) an agreement is entered into to discount the face amount of a credit instrument before it is issued to induce timely payment of the credit instrument; and
 - (b) the percentage of discount of the

instrument is reasonable as compared to the prevailing practice in the industry.

Section 39. [NEW MATERIAL] CALCULATION OF GROSS REVENUE--CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT DEDUCTIBLE. --

A. In calculating gross revenue, any prizes, premiums, drawings, benefits or tickets that are redeemable for money or merchandise or other promotional allowance, except money or tokens paid at face value directly to a patron as the result of a specific wager and the amount of cash paid to purchase an annuity to fund losses paid to winning patrons, shall not be deducted as losses from winnings at any game except a gaming machine.

B. In calculating gross revenue from gaming machines, the actual cost to the licensee of any personal property distributed to a patron as the result of a legitimate wager may be deducted as a loss, but not travel expenses, food, refreshments, lodging or services. For the purposes of this section, "as the result of a legitimate wager" means that the patron must make a wager prior to receiving the personal property, regardless of whether the receipt of the personal property is dependent on the outcome of the wager.

Section 40. [NEW MATERIAL] LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND LICENSE FEES. -- No municipality or other political subdivision of the state shall impose any license fee or tax on any licensee licensed pursuant to the Gaming Control Act except for the imposition of property taxes and gross receipts taxes.

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Section 41. [NEW MATERIAL] USE OF CHIPS, TOKENS OR LEGAL
TENDER REQUIRED FOR ALL GAMING All gaming shall be conducted with
chips, tokens or other instrumentalities approved by the board or
with the legal currency of the United States.

[NEW MATERIAL] RECORDS OF GAMING OPERATOR Section 42. LI CENSEES. --

- A gaming operator licensee shall keep its books and records to clearly show the amount of gross revenue and other revenues received.
- On a monthly basis, the gaming operator licensee В. shall furnish to the board reports and information as the board may require with respect to its activities on forms designed and supplied for that purpose by the board.

Section 43. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMUNICATION OR DOCUMENT OF APPLICANT OR LICENSEE ABSOLUTELY PRIVILEGED -- PRIVILEGE NOT WAIVED --DISCLOSURE OF PRIVILEGED INFORMATION PROHIBITED. --

- Any communication or document of an applicant or licensee is absolutely privileged and does not impose liability for defamation or constitute a ground for recovery in any civil action if it is required by:
 - law or the regulations of the board; or
- a subpoena issued by the board to be made or transmitted to the board.
- The privilege created pursuant to Subsection A of this section is not waived or lost because the document or

communication is disclosed to the board.

- C. Notwithstanding the powers granted to the board by the Gaming Control Act, the board:
- (1) shall not release or disclose any privileged information, documents or communications provided by an applicant or licensee without the prior written consent of the applicant or licensee or pursuant to a lawful court order after timely notice of the proceedings has been given to the applicant or licensee;
- (2) shall maintain all privileged information, documents and communications in a secure place accessible only to members of the board; and
- (3) shall adopt procedures and regulations to protect the privileged nature of information, documents and communications provided by an applicant or licensee.

Section 44. [NEW MATERIAL] MOTION FOR RELEASE OF

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. -- An application to a court for an order requiring the board to release any information declared by law to be confidential shall be made only upon motion in writing on ten days' written notice to the board, the attorney general and all persons who may be affected by the entry of such an order. Copies of the motion and all papers filed in support of it shall be served with the notice by delivering a copy in person or by certified mail to the last known address of the person to be served.

Section 45. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING MACHINE CENTRAL SYSTEM -The board shall develop and operate a central system into which all

licensed gaming machines are connected.	The central system shall
be capable of:	
A. monitoring continuously,	retrieving and auditing the

B. disabling from operation or play any gaming machine in the network that does not comply with the provisions of the Gaming Control Act or the regulations of the board;

operation, financial data and program information of the network;

- C. communicating, through program modifications or other means equally effective, with all gaming machines licensed by the board;
- D. interacting, reading, communicating and linking with gaming machines from a broad spectrum of manufacturers and associated equipment; and
- E. providing linkage to each gaming machine in the network at a reasonable and affordable cost to the state or the operator and allowing for program modifications and system updating at a reasonable rate of cost.

Section 46. [NEW MATERIAL] MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS. -- To be eligible for licensure, each gaming machine shall meet all specifications established by regulations of the board and:

- A. be unable to be manipulated in a manner that affects the random probability of winning plays or in any other manner determined by the board to be desirable;
- B. have at least one mechanism that accepts coins or currency, but does not accept bills of denominations greater than

twenty dollars (\$20.00);

- C. be capable of having play suspended through the central system by the director until the director resets the gaming machine;
- D. house nonresettable mechanical and electronic meters within a readily accessible locked area of the gaming machine that maintain a permanent record of all money inserted into the machine, all cash payouts of winnings, all refunds of winnings made by the machine's printer, all credits played for additional games and all credits won by players;
- E. have a printing mechanism capable of printing out at the request of the director readings on the electronic meters of the machine;
- F. be capable of printing a ticket voucher stating the value of a cash prize won by the player at the completion of each game, the date and time of the day the game was played in a twenty-four-hour format showing hours and minutes, the machine serial number, the sequential number of the ticket voucher and an encrypted validation number for determining the validity of a winning ticket voucher;
- G. be capable of being linked to the board's central system for the purpose of monitoring continuously and auditing the operation, financial data and program information of the network as required by the board;
 - H. provide for a payback value for each credit wagered,

determi ned	over	time,	of	not	less	than	ei ghty	percent	or	more	than
ni nety- si x	perce	ent;									

- offer only games authorized and examined by the board; and
- J. display the gaming machine license issued for that machine in an easily accessible place, before and during the time that a machine is available for use.

Section 47. [NEW MATERIAL] POSTING OF GAMING MACHINE ODDS. -The odds of winning on each gaming machine shall be posted on or
near each gaming machine. The board shall provide the manner in
which the odds shall be posted by regulation.

Section 48. [NEW MATERIAL] EXAMINATION OF MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT--COST ALLOCATION. --

- A. The board shall examine prototypes of video gaming machines and associated equipment of manufacturers seeking a license as required pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act.
- B. The board by regulation shall require the manufacturer seeking the licensing of a gaming machine or associated equipment to pay the anticipated actual costs of the examination in advance and, after the completion of the examination, shall refund overpayments or charge and collect amounts sufficient to reimburse the board for underpayments of actual costs.
 - C. The board may contract for the examination of gaming

machines and associated equipment to meet the requirements of this section.

Section 49. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING TAX--IMPOSITION-ADMINISTRATION.--

- A. An excise tax is imposed upon the privilege of conducting gaming in the state. This tax shall be known as the "gaming tax".
- B. The gaming tax is measured as a percentage of gross revenue of every licensed gaming operator. The rate of the tax is fifteen percent.
- C. The gaming tax shall be administered and collected by the taxation and revenue department in cooperation with the board, and the provisions of the Tax Administration Act apply to the collection and administration of the tax.

Section 50. [NEW MATERIAL] APPLICATION OF STATE REVENUES
FROM GAMING--STATE GAMING FUND ESTABLISHED--DISTRIBUTIONS.--

- A. The "state gaming fund" is established as a separate fund within the state treasury. The fund consists of all revenue received from the imposition of the gaming tax, license and application fees and any other source pursuant to the Gaming Control Act. Interest accrued on the fund shall be credited to the fund.
- B. Money in the state gaming fund may be used only for the following purposes and shall be distributed as follows:
 - (1) the payment of costs of administering the

Gami ng	Control	Act	and	the	money	necessary	to	pay	those	costs	is
appropi	riated to	o the	e boa	ard;							

- (2) five percent of the balance shall be distributed at such times as the board provides by regulation, but not less often than quarterly:
- (a) among municipalities in the same proportion as the gaming tax revenue raised pursuant to the Gaming Control Act from racetrack licensees located within a municipality bears to the total gaming tax revenue raised in the state from all racetrack licensees; and
- (b) among counties in the same proportion as the gaming tax revenue raised pursuant to the Gaming Control Act from racetrack licensees located in a county outside the boundaries of any municipality bears to the total gaming tax revenue raised in the state from all racetrack licensees; and
- (3) the balance shall be paid into the general fund.

Section 51. [NEW MATERIAL] FRAUDULENT ACTS--PENALTY.--

- A. A person commits an offense if the person knowingly:
- (1) alters or misrepresents the outcome of a game or other event on which wagers have been made after the outcome is made sure but before it is revealed to the players;
- (2) places, increases or decreases a bet or determines the course of play after acquiring knowledge, not available to all players, of the outcome of the game, or any event

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that affects the outcome of the game or that is the subject of the bet, or aids anyone in acquiring that knowledge for the purpose of placing, increasing or decreasing a bet or determining the course of play contingent upon that event or outcome;

- (3) claims, collects or takes, or attempts to claim, collect or take, money or anything of value in or from a gambling game, with intent to defraud, without having made a wager contingent thereon or claims, collects or takes an amount greater than the amount won;
- **(4)** entices or induces another to go to any place where a gambling game is being conducted or operated in violation of the provisions of the Gaming Control Act with the intent that the other person play or participate in that gambling game;
- places or increases a bet after acquiring knowledge of the outcome of the game or other event that is the subject of the bet, including past-posting and pressing bets;
- (6) reduces the amount wagered or cancels the bet after acquiring knowledge of the outcome of the game or other event that is the subject of the bet, including pinching bets; or
- manipulates, with the intent to cheat, any component of a gaming device in a manner contrary to the designed and normal operational purpose of the component, including, but not limited to, varying the pull of the handle of a slot machine, with knowledge that the manipulation affects the outcome of the game or with knowledge of any event that affects the outcome of the game.

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1	b. An offense under chi
2	felony and upon conviction a person
3	the provisions of Section 31-18-15
4	Section 52. [NEW MATERIAL]
5	PROBABI LI TI ES
6	A. A person commits an
7	establishment, uses or possesses wi
8	to assist:
9	(1) in projecting
10	(2) in keeping tr
11	(3) in analyzing
12	occurrence of an event relating to
13	(4) in analyzing
14	betting to be used in the game.

offense under this section is a fourth degree n shall be sentenced pursuant to NMSA 1978.

USE OF DEVICE FOR CALCULATING

- offense who, at a gaming th the intent to use any device
 - the outcome of the game;
 - ack of the cards played;
- the probability of the the game; or
- the strategy for playing or
- В. An offense under this section is a misdemeanor and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

USE OF COUNTERFEIT OR UNAPPROVED Section 53. [NEW MATERIAL] CHIPS OR TOKENS OR UNLAWFUL COINS OR DEVICES---POSSESSION OF CERTAIN DEVICES, EQUIPMENT, PRODUCTS OR MATERIALS. --

- A person commits an offense who knowingly uses counterfeit chips in a gambling game.
- A person commits an offense who, in playing or using any gambling game designed to be played with, to receive or to be operated by chips or tokens approved by the board or by lawful

currency of the United States, knowingly uses chips or tokens other than those approved by the board, uses currency that is not lawful currency of the United States or uses currency not of the same denomination as the currency intended to be used in that gambling game.

- C. A person, other than a duly authorized employee of a gaming operator licensee or of the board acting in furtherance of his employment within a gaming establishment, commits an offense who knowingly has on his person or in his possession on or off the premises of any licensed gaming establishment any device intended to be used by him to violate the provisions of the Gaming Control Act.
- D. A person, other than a duly authorized employee of a gaming operator licensee acting in furtherance of his employment within a gaming establishment, commits an offense who knowingly has on his person or in his possession on or off the premises of any gaming establishment any key or device known by him to have been designed for the purpose of and suitable for opening, entering or affecting the operation of any gambling game, drop box or any electronic or mechanical device connected thereto or for removing money or other contents therefrom.
- E. A person commits an offense who knowingly and with intent to use them for cheating has on his person or in his possession any paraphernalia for manufacturing slugs. As used in this subsection, "paraphernalia for manufacturing slugs" means the

equipment, products and materials that are intended for use or designed for use in manufacturing, producing, fabricating, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, storing or concealing a counterfeit facsimile of the chips or tokens approved by the board or a lawful coin of the United States, the use of which is unlawful pursuant to the Gaming Control Act. The term includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) lead or lead alloys;
- (2) molds, forms or similar equipment capable of producing a likeness of a gaming token or coin;
 - (3) melting pots or other receptacles;
 - (4) torches; and
- (5) tongs, trimming tools or other similar equipment.
- F. Possession of more than two items of the equipment, products or material described in Subsection E of this section permits a rebuttable inference that the possessor intended to use them for cheating.
- G. An offense under this section is a third degree felony and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Section 54. [NEW MATERIAL] CHEATING. --

- A. A person commits an offense who knowingly cheats at any gambling game.
 - B. An offense under this section is a fourth degree

felony and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Section 55. [NEW MATERIAL] PENALTY FOR POSSESSION OF
DEVICE, EQUIPMENT OR MATERIAL MANUFACTURED, SOLD OR DISTRIBUTED IN
VIOLATION OF LAW. --

- A. A person commits an offense who knowingly possesses any gaming device that has been manufactured, sold or distributed in violation of the Gaming Control Act.
- B. An offense under this section is a fourth degree felony and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Section 56. [NEW MATERIAL] UNLAWFUL MANUFACTURE, SALE,
DISTRIBUTION, MARKING, ALTERING OR MODIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT AND
DEVICES ASSOCIATED WITH GAMING--UNLAWFUL INSTRUCTION. --

- A. A person commits an offense who manufactures, sells or distributes any cards, chips, dice, game or device that is intended by him to be used to violate any provision of the Gaming Control Act.
- B. A person commits an offense who marks, alters or otherwise modifies any associated equipment or gaming device in a manner that:
- $\hspace{1cm} \textbf{(1)} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{affects the result of a wager by determining} \\ \textbf{win or loss; or } \\$
- (2) alters the normal criteria of random selection that affects the operation of a game or that determines

the outcome of a game.

- C. A person commits an offense who instructs another in cheating or in the use of any device for that purpose, with the knowledge or intent that the information or use so conveyed may be employed to violate any provision of the Gaming Control Act.
- D. An offense under this section is a fourth degree felony and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.
- Section 57. [NEW MATERIAL] REPORTING AND RECORD VIOLATIONS--PENALTY.--
- A. A person commits an offense if the person, in a license application, in a book or record required to be maintained by the Gaming Control Act or by a regulation adopted under that act, or in a report required to be submitted by that act or a regulation adopted under that act:
- (1) knowingly makes a statement or entry that the person knows to be false or misleading; or
- (2) fails to maintain or make an entry the person knows is required to be maintained or made.
- B. A person commits an offense if the person knowingly refuses to produce for inspection by the board a book, record or document required to be maintained or made by the Gaming Control Act or a regulation adopted under that act.
- C. An offense under this section is a fourth degree felony and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to

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tne	provisions	s or	Section	31-18-15	NIVIDA	19/8

Section 58. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING BY INDIVIDUAL UNDER
TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE. --

- A. A person commits an offense if the person knowingly permits an individual who the person knows is younger than twenty-one years of age to participate in gaming.
- B. An individual commits an offense if the individual participates in gaming and the individual is younger than twenty-one years of age at the time of participation.
- C. An offense under this section is a misdemeanor and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

Section 59. [NEW MATERIAL] GENERAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

OF ACT. --

- A. A person commits an offense who willfully violates, attempts to violate or conspires to violate any of the provisions of the Gaming Control Act specifying prohibited acts.
- B. Any offense under the Gaming Control Act, the classification of which is not specifically stated in that act, is a misdemeanor and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

Section 60. [NEW MATERIAL] DETENTION AND QUESTIONING OF PERSON SUSPECTED OF VIOLATING ACT--LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY--POSTING OF NOTICE.--

A. Any gaming operator licensee or its officers,

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employees or agents may question any person in its gaming establishment suspected of violating any of the provisions of the Gaming Control Act. No gaming operator licensee or any of its officers, employees or agents is criminally or civilly liable:

- (1) on account of any such questioning; or
- **(2)** for reporting to the board or law enforcement authorities the person suspected of the violation.
- Any gaming operator licensee or any of its officers, employees or agents who has reasonable cause for believing that there has been a violation of the Gaming Control Act in the gaming establishment by any person may take that person into custody and detain him in the establishment in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable length of time. Such a taking into custody and detention does not render the licensee or his officers, employees or agents criminally or civilly liable unless it is established by clear and convincing evidence that the taking into custody and detention are unreasonable under all the circumstances.
- **C**. No gaming operator licensee or its officers, employees or agents is entitled to the immunity from liability provided for in Subsection B of this section unless there is displayed in a conspicuous place in the gaming establishment a notice in boldface type clearly legible and in substantially this form:

"Any gaming operator licensee or any of his officers, employees or agents who has reasonable cause for believing

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that any person has violated any provision of the Gaming Control Act prohibiting cheating in gaming may detain that person in the establishment.".

Section 61. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OF BOARD OR DIRECTOR ACTION. --

A. Any person aggrieved by an action taken by the board or the director may request and receive a hearing for the purpose of reviewing the action. To obtain a hearing the aggrieved person shall file a request for hearing with the board within thirty days after the date the action is taken. Failure to file the request within the specified time is an irrevocable waiver of the right to a hearing, and the action complained of shall be final with no further right to review, either administratively or by a court.

- B. The board shall adopt procedural regulations to govern the procedures to be followed in administrative hearings pursuant to the provisions of this section. As a minimum, the regulations shall provide:
 - (1) for the hearings to be public;
- (2) for the appointment of a hearing officer to conduct the hearing and make his recommendation to the board not more than ten days after the completion of the hearing;
 - (3) procedures for discovery;
- (4) assurance that procedural due process requirements are satisfied;
 - (5) for the maintenance of a record of the

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hearing proceedings and assessment of costs of any transcription of testimony that is required for judicial review purposes; and

- for the place of the hearing to be in Santa Fe for hearings on actions of statewide application and for enforcement hearings on actions of statewide application and for enforcement hearings and for hearings on actions of limited local concern to be held in the place or area affected.
- C. Actions taken by the board after a hearing pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be:
- written and shall state the reasons for the **(1)** action;
 - **(2)** made public when taken;
- communicated to all persons who have made a (3)written request for notification of the action taken; and
- taken within not more than thirty days after the submission of the hearing officer's report to the board.

Section 62. [NEW MATERIAL] JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS. --

Any person adversely affected by an action taken by the board after review pursuant to the provisions of Section 60 of the Gaming Control Act may appeal the action to the court of The appeal shall be on the record made at the hearing. To support his appeal, the appellant shall make arrangements with the board for a sufficient number of transcripts of the record of the hearing on which the appeal is based. The appellant shall pay

1	for the preparation of the transcripts.
2	B. On appeal, the court of appeals shall set aside the
3	administrative action only if it is found to be:
4	(1) arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of
5	discretion;
6	(2) not supported by substantial evidence in the
7	whole record; or
8	(3) otherwise not in accordance with law.
9	Section 63. [NEW MATERIAL] PERMITTED GAMING
10	A. The gaming activities listed in Subsection B of this
11	section are permitted within the state, but only on Indian land:
12	(1) under governmental control of an Indian
13	nation, tribe or pueblo that has a valid compact with the state of
14	New Mexico pursuant to the provisions of the federal Indian Gaming
15	Regulatory Act; and
16	(2) the title to which is held in trust by the
17	federal government or is subject to restriction by the federal
18	government against alienation.
19	B. Gaming activities that are permitted pursuant to the
20	conditions stated in Subsection A of this section are limited to:
21	(1) electronic video gaming machines;
22	(2) electronic, electromechanical or mechanical
23	slot machines;
24	(3) card games, including:
25	(a) poker;

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1	(b) bl ackj ack; or
2	(c) baccarat;
3	(4) roul ette;
4	(5) craps;
5	(6) wheels of fortune;
6	(7) keno; or
7	(8) lotteries.
8	Section 64. Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,
9	Chapter 248, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
10	"7-1-2. APPLICABILITYThe Tax Administration Act applies
11	to and governs:
12	A. the administration and enforcement of the following
13	taxes or tax acts as they now exist or may hereafter be amended:
14	(1) Income Tax Act;
15	(2) Wi thhol di ng Tax Act;
16	(3) Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act and
17	any state gross receipts tax;
18	(4) Li quor Exci se Tax Act;
19	(5) Local Liquor Excise Tax Act;
20	[(6) Banking and Financial Corporations Tax Act;
21	(7) (6) any municipal local option gross
22	receipts tax;
23	$[\frac{(8)}{(7)}]$ any county local option gross receipts
24	tax;
25	[(9)] <u>(8)</u> Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act;

[(10)] <u>(9)</u> Gasoline Tax Act;
$[\frac{(11)}{(10)}]$ petroleum products loading fee, which
fee shall be considered a tax for the purpose of the Tax
Administration Act;
$\left[\frac{(12)}{(11)}\right]$ Cigarette Tax Act;
[(13)] <u>(12)</u> Estate Tax Act;
[(14)] <u>(13)</u> Railroad Car Company Tax Act;
[(15)] <u>(14)</u> Investment Credit Act;
[(16)] <u>(15)</u> Corporate Income Tax Act;
$[\frac{(17)}{(16)}]$ Corporate Income and Franchise Tax
Act;
[(18)] <u>(17)</u> Uniform Division of Income for Tax
Purposes Act;
[(19)] <u>(18)</u> Multistate Tax Compact;
[(20)] <u>(19)</u> Tobacco Products Tax Act;
[(21)] <u>(20)</u> Filmmaker's Credit Act; and
$\left[\frac{(22)}{(21)}\right]$ the telecommunications relay service
surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, which surcharge
shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax
Administration Act;
B. the administration and enforcement of the following
taxes, surtaxes, advanced payments or tax acts as they now exist or
may hereafter be amended:
(1) Resources Excise Tax Act;
(2) Severance Tax Act;

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2	(4) UTI and Gas Severance Tax Act;
3	(5) Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act;
4	(6) Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act;
5	(7) Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act;
6	(8) Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;
7	(9) Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem
8	Tax Act;
9	(10) Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act; and
10	(11) any advance payment required to be made by
11	any act specified in this subsection, which advance payment shall
12	be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
13	C. the administration and enforcement of the following
14	taxes, surcharges, fees or acts as they now exist or may hereafter
15	be amended:
16	(1) Weight Distance Tax Act;
17	(2) Special Fuels Tax Act;
18	(3) the workers' compensation fee authorized by
19	Section 52-5-19 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax for
20	purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
21	(4) Controlled Substance Tax Act;
22	(5) Uniform Unclaimed Property Act;
23	(6) 911 emergency surcharge and the network and
24	database surcharge, which surcharges shall be considered taxes for
25	purposes of the Tax Administration Act;

(3) any severance surtax;

(7)	the solid waste assessment fee authorized by
the Solid Waste Act,	which fee shall be considered a tax for
purposes of the Tax	Administration Act; [and]

- (8) the water conservation fee imposed by Section 74-1-13 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act; and
- (9) the gaming tax imposed pursuant to the Gaming Control Act; and
- D. the administration and enforcement of all other laws, with respect to which the department is charged with responsibilities pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, but only to the extent that such other laws do not conflict with the Tax Administration Act."

Section 65. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DISTRIBUTION OF GAMING TAX. -- A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state gaming fund of the net receipts attributable to the gaming tax."

Section 66. Section 10-15-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974, Chapter 91, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

- "10-15-1. FORMATION OF PUBLIC POLICY--PROCEDURES FOR OPEN
 MEETINGS--EXCEPTIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR CLOSED MEETINGS.--
- A. In recognition of the fact that a representative government is dependent upon an informed electorate, it is declared to be public policy of this state that all persons are entitled to

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the greatest possible information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those officers and employees who represent them. The formation of public policy or the conduct of business by vote shall not be conducted in closed meeting. All meetings of any public body except the legislature and the courts shall be public meetings and all persons so desiring shall be permitted to attend and listen to the deliberations and proceedings. Reasonable efforts shall be made to accommodate the use of audio and video recording devices.

- В. All meetings of a quorum of members of any board, commission, administrative adjudicatory body or other policymaking body of any state agency, any agency or authority of any county, municipality, district or any political subdivision, held for the purpose of formulating public policy, including the development of personnel policy, rules, regulations or ordinances, discussing public business or for the purpose of taking any action within the authority of or the delegated authority of any board, commission or other policymaking body are declared to be public meetings open to the public at all times, except as otherwise provided in the constitution of New Mexico or the Open Meetings Act. meeting once convened that is otherwise required to be open pursuant to the Open Meetings Act shall be closed or dissolved into small groups or committees for the purpose of permitting the closing of the meeting.
 - C. If otherwise allowed by law or rule of the public

body, a member of a public body may participate in a meeting of the public body by means of a conference telephone or other similar communications equipment when it is otherwise difficult or impossible for the member to attend the meeting in person, provided that each member participating by conference telephone can be identified when speaking, all participants are able to hear each other at the same time and members of the public attending the meeting are able to hear any member of the public body who speaks during the meeting.

D. Any meetings at which the discussion or adoption of any proposed resolution, rule, regulation or formal action occurs and at which a majority or quorum of the body is in attendance, and any closed meetings, shall be held only after reasonable notice to the public. The affected body shall determine at least annually in a public meeting what notice for a public meeting is reasonable when applied to that body. That notice shall include broadcast stations licensed by the federal communications commission and newspapers of general circulation that have provided a written request for such notice.

E. A public body may recess and reconvene a meeting to a day subsequent to that stated in the meeting notice if, prior to recessing, the public body specifies the date, time and place for continuation of the meeting, and, immediately following the recessed meeting, posts notice of the date, time and place for the reconvened meeting on or near the door of the place where the

original meeting was held and in at least one other location appropriate to provide public notice of the continuation of the meeting. Only matters appearing on the agenda of the original meeting may be discussed at the reconvened meeting.

- F. Meeting notices shall include an agenda containing a list of specific items of business to be discussed or transacted at the meeting or information on how the public may obtain a copy of such an agenda. Except in the case of an emergency, the agenda shall be available to the public at least twenty-four hours prior to the meeting. Except for emergency matters, a public body shall take action only on items appearing on the agenda. For purposes of this subsection, an "emergency" refers to unforeseen circumstances that, if not addressed immediately by the public body, will likely result in injury or damage to persons or property or substantial financial loss to the public body.
- G. The board, commission or other policymaking body shall keep written minutes of all its meetings. The minutes shall include at a minimum the date, time and place of the meeting, the names of members in attendance and those absent, the substance of the proposals considered and a record of any decisions and votes taken that show how each member voted. All minutes are open to public inspection. Draft minutes shall be prepared within ten working days after the meeting and shall be approved, amended or disapproved at the next meeting where a quorum is present. Minutes shall not become official until approved by the policymaking body.

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- $\label{eq:H. Band G of this} \textbf{H.} \quad \textbf{The provisions of Subsections A, B and G of this} \\ \textbf{section do not apply to:}$
- (1) meetings pertaining to issuance, suspension, renewal or revocation of a license, except that a hearing at which evidence is offered or rebutted shall be open. All final actions on the issuance, suspension, renewal or revocation of a license shall be taken at an open meeting;
- (2) limited personnel matters; provided that for purposes of the Open Meetings Act, "limited personnel matters" means the discussion of hiring, promotion, demotion, dismissal, assignment or resignation of or the investigation or consideration of complaints or charges against any individual public employee; provided further that this subsection is not to be construed as to exempt final actions on personnel from being taken at open public meetings, nor does it preclude an aggrieved public employee from demanding a public hearing. Judicial candidates interviewed by any commission shall have the right to demand an open interview;
- with an administrative adjudicatory proceeding. For purposes of this paragraph, an "administrative adjudicatory proceeding" means a proceeding brought by or against a person before a public body in which individual legal rights, duties or privileges are required by law to be determined by the public body after an opportunity for a trial-type hearing. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the actual administrative adjudicatory proceeding at which evidence

is offered or rebutted and any final action taken as a result of the proceeding shall occur in an open meeting;

- (4) the discussion of personally identifiable information about any individual student, unless the student, his parent or guardian requests otherwise;
- (5) meetings for the discussion of bargaining strategy preliminary to collective bargaining negotiations between the policymaking body and a bargaining unit representing the employees of that policymaking body and collective bargaining sessions at which the policymaking body and the representatives of the collective bargaining unit are present;
- (6) that portion of meetings at which a decision concerning purchases in an amount exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) that can be made only from one source, and that portion of meetings at which the contents of competitive sealed proposals solicited pursuant to the Procurement Code are discussed during the contract negotiation process. The actual approval of purchase of the item or final action regarding the selection of a contractor shall be made in an open meeting;
- (7) meetings subject to the attorney-client privilege pertaining to threatened or pending litigation in which the public body is or may become a participant;
- (8) meetings for the discussion of the purchase, acquisition or disposal of real property or water rights by the public body; [and]

1	(9) those portions of meetings of committees or
2	boards of public hospitals that receive less than fifty percent of
3	their operating budget from direct public funds and appropriations
4	where strategic and long-range business plans are discussed; and
5	(10) that portion of a meeting of the gaming

- control board dealing with information made confidential pursuant
 to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act.
- I. If any meeting is closed pursuant to the exclusions contained in Subsection H of this section, the closure:
- (1) if made in an open meeting, shall be approved by a majority vote of a quorum of the policymaking body; the authority for the closure and the subject to be discussed shall be stated with reasonable specificity in the motion calling for the vote on a closed meeting; the vote shall be taken in an open meeting; and the vote of each individual member shall be recorded in the minutes. Only those subjects announced or voted upon prior to closure by the policymaking body may be discussed in a closed meeting; and
- (2) if called for when the policymaking body is not in an open meeting, shall not be held until public notice, appropriate under the circumstances, stating the specific provision of the law authorizing the closed meeting and stating with reasonable specificity the subject to be discussed is given to the members and to the general public.
 - J. Following completion of any closed meeting, the

minutes of the open meeting that was closed or the minutes of the next open meeting if the closed meeting was separately scheduled shall state that the matters discussed in the closed meeting were limited only to those specified in the motion for closure or in the notice of the separate closed meeting. This statement shall be approved by the public body under Subsection G of this section as part of the minutes."

Section 67. Section 30-19-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 19-1, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-19-1. DEFINITIONS RELATING TO GAMBLING.--As used in Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978:

A. "antique gambling device" means a gambling device twenty-five years of age or older and substantially in original condition that is not used for gambling or commercial gambling or located in a gambling place;

- B. "bet" means a bargain in which the parties agree that, dependent upon chance, even though accompanied by some skill, one stands to win or lose anything of value specified in the agreement. A "bet" does not include:
- (1) bona fide business transactions that are valid under the law of contracts, including [without limitation]:
- (a) contracts for the purchase or sale, at a future date, of securities or other commodities; and
- (b) agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of the chance, including [without limitation]

contracts for indemnity or guaranty and life or health and accident insurance;

- (2) offers of purses, prizes or premiums to the actual contestants in any bona fide contest for the determination of skill, speed, strength or endurance or to the bona fide owners of animals or vehicles entered in such contest;
 - (3) a lottery as defined in this section; or
 - (4) betting otherwise permitted by law;

[C. "lottery" means an enterprise other than the New Mexico state lottery established and operated pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act wherein, for a consideration, the participants are given an opportunity to win a prize, the award of which is determined by chance, even though accompanied by some skill. As used in this subsection, "consideration" means anything of pecuniary value required to be paid to the promoter in order to participate in such enterprise

D.-] C. "gambling device" means a contrivance other than an antique gambling device that, for a consideration, affords the player an opportunity to obtain anything of value, the award of which is determined by chance, even though accompanied by some skill, [and] whether or not the prize is automatically paid by the device and that is not licensed for use pursuant to the Gaming Control Act;

[E.] D. "gambling place" means [any] a building or tent, [any] a vehicle, whether self-propelled or not, or [any] a

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to the New Mex	<u>ico Lotter</u>	y Act or	the Gaming	Control	Act and	one of
whose principa	l uses is:					

- (1) making and settling of bets;
- (2) receiving, holding, recording or forwarding bets or offers to bet;
 - (3) conducting lotteries; or
 - (4) playing gambling devices; and

E. "lottery" means an enterprise wherein, for a consideration, the participants are given an opportunity to win a prize, the award of which is determined by chance, even though accompanied by some skill. "Lottery" does not include the New Mexico state lottery established and operated pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act or gaming that is licensed and operated pursuant to the Gaming Control Act. As used in this section.

"consideration" means anything of pecuniary value required to be paid to the promoter in order to participate in a gambling or gaming enterprise."

Section 68. Section 30-19-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 19-6, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-19-6. [PERMISSIVE LOTTERY] AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES--FAIRS--THEATERS--TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.--

A. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA

1978 [shall be construed to apply to any] prohibits a sale or

drawing of [any] a prize at [any] a fair held in this state for the benefit of [any] a church, public library or religious society [situate or being] located in this state, or for charitable purposes when all the proceeds of [such] the fair [shall be] are expended in this state for the benefit of [such] the church, public library, religious society or charitable purposes.

A [lottery shall be operated] sale or drawing conducted pursuant to this subsection is for the benefit of the organization or charitable purpose only [when] if the entire proceeds [of the lottery] from the sale or drawing go to the organization or charitable purpose and no part of [such] the proceeds go to any individual member or employee [thereof] of the organization.

- B. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978 [shall be held to prohibit any] prohibits a bona fide motion picture [theatre] theater from offering prizes of cash or merchandise for advertising purposes, in connection with [such] the business of the theater or for the purpose of stimulating business, whether or not [any] consideration other than a monetary consideration in excess of the regular price of admission is [exacted] charged for participation in drawings for prizes.
- C. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978 [shall be held to apply to any] prohibits a bona fide county fair, including [fairs] fair for more than one county, [which shall have] that has been held annually at the same location for at least two years [and which shall offer] from offering prizes of livestock

or poultry in connection with [such] the fair [when] if the proceeds of [such] the drawings [shall be] are used for the benefit of [said] the fair.

- D. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978 [shall be construed to apply to] prohibits any lottery operated by an organization exempt from the state income tax pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-2-4 NMSA 1978 and not subject to the provisions of Subsection A of this section; provided that:
- (1) no more than two lotteries shall be operated in any year by such an organization;
- (2) all the gross proceeds less the reasonable cost of prizes of any lottery operated by such an organization shall be expended in the state for the benefit of the organization or public purposes; and
- (3) no part of the proceeds of any lottery shall go to any individual member or employee of any organization except as payment for the purchase of prizes at no more than the reasonable retail price."

Section 69. A new section of the Horse Racing Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] OFF-TRACK PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING. --

- A. Off-track betting at licensed off-track betting facilities in this state is permitted on and after April 1, 1997.
- B. The state racing commission is authorized to adopt, repeal and amend rules and regulations as it deems necessary or

appropriate to regulate and govern the conduct of off-track betting so as to ensure the integrity, reliability and security of offtrack betting and for the protection of the public, including, without limitation, regulations covering:

- (1) grant, refusal and revocation of licenses for off-track betting facilities, persons holding a direct or indirect interest in or control of those facilities and persons supplying goods or services to those facilities; provided that no off-track betting facility may be licensed to conduct off-track betting unless it is doing so as an extension of a live race meet conducted at a licensed New Mexico racetrack and receives, except as otherwise permitted by the commission, the simulcast of all live races from licensed race meets:
- (2) inspection and visitation at reasonable intervals at off-track betting facilities;
- (3) the governing, restricting or regulating of operation of off-track betting and all equipment used in connection with it;
- (4) the approval of all contracts and agreements related to off-track betting or an off-track betting facility;
- (5) supervision and regulation of the operation of an entity formed or joint agreement entered into at the discretion of one or more racetracks to construct, contract or subcontract for, establish or operate one or more off-track betting facilities, the formation of such an entity or the entering into of

such an agreement being hereby specifically authorized; and

- (6) any and all such other matters as the commission may deem necessary or appropriate to accomplish the objectives of this section.
- C. For purposes of this section, the commission shall have all the powers and authority conferred upon it by the Horse Racing Act as if those powers and authority were restated in this section.
- D. Distribution of the gross amount wagered at an off-track betting facility will be made as follows:
- off-track betting on horse races run live in this state, after deductions by the racetrack, racetracks or racetrack entity operating the off-track betting facility, as provided in Subsection H of Section 60-1-10 NMSA 1978, except that no deduction shall be taken pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 60-1-15 NMSA 1978, net retainage will be distributed to the racetrack holding the live race meet upon which off-track betting was wagered for distribution in accordance with that subsection; and
- (2) with respect to the gross amount wagered as off-track betting on horse races run live other than in this state, after deductions by the racetrack, racetracks or racetrack entity operating the off-track betting facility, as provided in Subsection H of Section 60-1-10 NMSA 1978, except that the deduction in

Paragraph (4) of that subsection for expenses incurred to engage in simulcasting shall be one and one-half percent and no deduction shall be taken pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 60-1-15 NMSA 1978, each racetrack will receive a proportion of net retainage equal to the net retainage multiplied by the ratio of the number of live race days run at that racetrack to the total number of live race days run in this state during the preceding state fiscal year, the net retainage so received by a racetrack being then distributed, as provided by Subsection H of Section 60-1-10 NMSA 1978."

Section 70. Section 60-2B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 259, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"60-2B-9. REPORTS REQUIRED--CRITERIA--DEFINITIONS--TAX IMPOSED. --

A. On April 15, July 15, October 15 and January 15 of each year, the licensee shall file with the licensing authority upon forms prescribed by the licensing authority a duly verified statement covering the preceding calendar quarter showing the amount of the gross receipts derived during that period from games of chance, the expenses incurred or paid and a brief description of the classification of the expenses, the name and address of each person to whom has been paid two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or more and the purpose of the expenditure, the net proceeds derived from each game of chance and the uses to which the net proceeds have been or are to be applied. It is the duty of each licensee to

maintain and keep the books and records necessary to substantiate the particulars of each report.

- B. If a licensee fails to file reports within the time required or if the reports are not properly verified or not fully, accurately and truthfully completed, any existing license may be suspended until the default has been corrected.
- C. All money collected or received from the sale of admission, extra regular cards, special game cards, sale of supplies and all other receipts from the games of bingo shall be deposited in a special account of the licensee, which shall contain only such money. All expenses for the game shall be withdrawn from the account by consecutively numbered checks duly signed by specified officers of the licensee and payable to a specific person or organization. There shall be written on the check the nature of the expense for which the check is drawn. No check shall be drawn to "cash" or a fictitious payee.
- D. No part of the net profits, after they have been given over to another organization, shall be used by the donee organization to pay any person for services rendered or materials purchased in connection with the conducting of games of bingo by the donor organization.
- E. No item of expense shall be incurred or paid in connection with holding, operating or conducting any game of chance pursuant to any license except bona fide expenses of a reasonable amount. Expenses may be incurred only for the following purposes:

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- the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise **(1)** furni shed;
- **(2)** payment for services rendered that are reasonably necessary for repairs of equipment, operating or conducting the game of bingo;
- for rent if the premises are rented or for (3) janitorial services if not rented;
 - **(4)** for accountant's fees;
 - for license fees; and **(5)**
 - **(6)** for utilities.
- F. For the purposes enumerated in Subsection E of this section:
- "goods, wares and merchandise" means prizes, (1) equipment as defined in Section 60-2B-3 NMSA 1978 and articles of a minor nature such as pencils, crayons, tickets, envelopes, paper clips and coupons necessary to the conduct of games of chance; and
- "services rendered" means repair to **(2)** equipment, reasonable compensation to bookkeepers or accountants, not more than two in the aggregate, for services in preparing financial reports for an amount not exceeding the total amount of thirty dollars (\$30.00) for each occasion, rental of premises not exceeding the amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each occasion except upon prior approval of a greater amount by the licensing authority, a reasonable amount for janitorial service not exceeding a total amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each occasion, a

reasonable amount for assisting in the operation not exceeding a total amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), and not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for any one employee, for each occasion and a reasonable amount for security expense based on established need as determined by the licensing authority.

G. There shall be paid to the licensing authority a tax equal to three percent of the net proceeds of any game of chance held, operated or conducted under the provisions of the Bingo and Raffle Act, and no other state or local gross receipts tax shall apply to the gross receipts of any such game of chance. This tax does not apply to a licensee that is a gaming operator licensee pursuant to the Gaming Control Act, and all receipts of that licensee are subject to state and local gross receipts taxes."

Section 71. Section 60-7A-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 39, Section 96) is amended to read:

"60-7A-19. COMMERCIAL GAMBLING ON LICENSED PREMISES. --

A. It is a violation of the Liquor Control Act for a licensee to knowingly allow commercial gambling on the licensed premises.

- B. In addition to any criminal penalties, any person who violates Subsection A of this section may have his license suspended or revoked or a fine imposed, or both, pursuant to the Liquor Control Act.
 - C. [For purposes of] As used in this section:(1) "commercial gambling" means:

1	[(1)] <u>(a)</u> participating in the earnings of
2	or operating a gambling place;
3	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(b)}\right]$ receiving, recording or forwarding
4	bets or offers to bet;
5	$[\frac{(3)}{(c)}]$ possessing facilities with the
6	intent to receive, record or forward bets or offers to bet;
7	$[\frac{(4)}{(d)}]$ for gain, becoming a custodian of
8	anything of value bet or offered to be bet;
9	$\left[\frac{(5)}{(e)}\right]$ conducting a lottery where both
10	the consideration and the prize are money or whoever with intent to
11	conduct a lottery possesses facilities to do so; or
12	$\left[\frac{(6)}{(f)}\right]$ setting up for use for the purpose
13	of gambling, or collecting the proceeds of, any gambling device or
14	game; <u>and</u>
15	(2) "commercial gambling" does not include:
16	(a) activities authorized pursuant to the
17	New Mexico Lottery Act:
18	(b) the conduct of activities pursuant to
19	Subsection D of Section 30-19-6 NMSA 1978; and
20	(c) gaming authorized pursuant to the Gaming
21	Control Act on the premises of a gaming operator licensee licensed
22	pursuant to that act."
23	Section 72. SEVERABILITYIf any part or application of the
24	Gaming Control Act is held invalid, the remainder or its

application to other situations or persons shall not be affected.

Section 73. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act shall be the earliest date on which any tribal-state gaming compact negotiated pursuant to the provisions of the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act is approved by the legislature, the governor and any one of the pueblos of Taos, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Pojoaque, Tesuque, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, Isleta, Laguna or Acoma or the Mescalero Apache or Jicarilla Apache tribe.

Section 74. EMERGENCY.--It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.

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